

THE
A R T
O F
Right Spelling
A N D
Pronouncing all the Words
of the *English* Tongue.

Very Useful for all Persons that are desirous to learn to Write properly, and to know how to Spell those Words which are not Writ in the same Manner as they are Pronounced.

By which also Foreigners may be Instructed how to Pronounce the most Difficult and Troublesome Words of the *English* Tongue.

To which is Added,
An Exact Account of all the Stops, Marks, and References
that commonly occur in Authors.

L O N D O N,

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THE
P R E F A C E:
B E I N G

A Short Account of the Performances,
that may be expected upon a due Use
of this Book.

I Need not inform the World of its miserable Ignorance, and Want of good Instruction in this Case; the constant Complaints of People plainly shew, that they are sensible of both, it being justly grown a common Cry: That it is great Pity, that some good Man, did not write more to the Purpose for their Instruction therein, than what is extant; which is of little or no Effect.

The Consideration of which, was my general Motive to condescend to the Undertaking; which tho' mean, and despicable as to its Subject (in common Estimation) yet is not so in its End (which truly denominates all Actions to be great or little) in that the Design is to assist Millions with the utmost Ease and Speed to attain a neat, and necessary Accomplishment; which they had no Means of acquiring before, without almost an intolerable Labour and Toil; and such vast Expence of
A 2 Time,

The Preface.

Time, as few could be at, by Reason of their respective Callings and Employs, to procure the Necessaries of Life.

Now, if I save Millions much Trouble, and Time, that may be otherwise beneficially bestow'd; it must be a very considerable Advantage to the Nation, as well as Ease to the Learner; which I perceiving, thought it not only worthy my Undertaking, but my utmost Care, Diligence, and Contrivance, to make it answer those great Ends. What is the Labour and Time of one for some Months, to be compared with that of innumerable Persons for a much longer Time? For I cannot think, but that every single Person, must have spent much more Time in learning to spell without this Help, than I have done in framing it: Therefore I am more pleased than asham'd; that I have undergone so beneficial a Drudgery, how mean soever others may think it, who are lead by Vanity and Pride, more than their Neighbours Advantages; which in our Case, are more particularly these that follow, viz.

(I.) The Book will shew any Beginner (who must without Instruction sound Words according to the visible Letters, and therefore very often falsely) to sound all Words rightly, neatly, and fashionably (how different soever they are, by view of the Letters. from the right Sound) at first sight, without a Teacher; which saves all the Trouble, and Loss of Time, that People were formerly at for that Purpose; before Beginners could rightly sound Thousands of Words, whose very Letters always inform'd them, that they should be sounded otherwise. For Instance,

The visible Letters of	Aaron	positively inform the Beginners, that they are to be sound- ed,	A-a-ron	which are far from being their right fashionable Sounds.
	bought		bought	
	Mayor		May-or	
	Dictionary		Dic-ti-o-nary	
	paies		pai-es	
	Worcester.		Wor-cester	

Yet

The Preface.

Yet shall the Beginner (conditioned he learns to read in the Alphabetical Spelling Dialogue of this Book) readily at first Sight (as is shewn in Chap. III.) read, and sound them rightly. viz.

He shall at the first Sight say	Aron	} Which are the customary and fashiona- ble Sounds; according to which they are to be sounded: So it will help them readily to sound Words, as they should be sounded.
	baut	
	Mair	
	Dixnary	
	pais	
	Wooster	

Which, besides the Vastness of the Convenience to save Time, and Toil, will from the Beginning prevent all ill Habits of sounding amiss, that create an insufferable Trouble to remedy them afterward.

(II.) It will (without a Teacher) instruct any Person that can read, and write rightly, to spell and write most Words in any Language that he can speak, and uses to read, in a few Hours (if not Minutes) by a general Rule contain'd in two or three Lines, and the Use of a Spelling Alphabet, which may be carried in one's Pocket, written on one side of the 12th Part of an ordinary Sheet of Paper; till he has it (or eight memorial Verses that comprehend it) readily by Heart, which may be also in few Hours.

(III.) It will (without a Teacher) by that Rule and Alphabet, and a few other Rules and Directions added thereto, enable any English Man or Woman, that can read and write, to spell so many Words in the English Tongue in few Days (carefully spent to that End) as to write tolerably well.

(IV.) It

The Preface.

(IV.) It will (*without a Teacher*) in as few Weeks as were Years usually spent to learn to spell *English*, and write it properly, perfect the Learner who can read and write, in the Art of spelling *English*, by the Help of more particular Rules, that comprehend all the Words in that Language, which are otherwise written than sounded; and thereby fit the Person for any writing Employment.

(V.) A Child, or any other Person, who cannot read or write, may by the Help of this Book, if he learns to read therein, writes Copies and Portions out of it, &c. (*as shall be directed*) learn perfectly to spell and write, all Words rightly, before, or at least as soon, as he can learn to read and write; (*which is as soon as need be*) and so render himself a compleat Clerk.

(VI.) Any Nation may (*because I shew which are the easie, and sweet simple Sounds in Speech*) sweeten their Language thereby; or one may easily invent an universal Language, that may excell all other in Easiness and Sweetness; which I would do (*by God's Help*) if I knew, that People could be induced to use it.

Note, That the necessary Directions to perform all the Premises and Promises, will be given in Chap. II, III. &c. which you may look into for your Satisfaction.

THE
NEW ART

OF

Spelling WORDS by the Sound thereof;

AND OF

Sounding them by the Sight thereof :

APPLIED TO

The English Tongue.

CHAP. I.

Shews the Meaning of the Terms of Art that are necessary to be known, &c.

ENGLISH SPEECH is the Art of signifying the Mind by humane Voice, as it is commonly used in England, (particularly in London, the Universities, or at Court.)
It consists of Simple, and Compound Sounds.

A SIMPLE SOUND (in general) is one uniform undivided Sound, having but one Beginning, and one Ending, without any difference of
B Parts

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Parts, being, (as Men use to say) all of a *Piece*; as a *single knock* of a *Hammer* upon an *Anvil*; a *single touch* of a *musical String*; or the *Sound* of *a, e, o, &c.*

A *SIMPLE SOUND* in *SPEECH* is such a *Sound* as I have described, made by one *single Configuration, or Position* of *Parts*, that are *Instruments* of *humane Voice*, as the *Sound* of *a, b, d, e, &c.*

A *COMPOUND SOUND* is such as consists of *two, or more* of those *Simple Sounds*.

All the *Simple Sounds* in *English Speech* are *28*, and *no more, or less*: (see the *Proof* in the *Speculative Part, Chap. V.*) Those *28 Sounds* are these, viz.

The Sound of

1. *a* in *all*——(or *au* in *Paul*; or *aw* in *awl*.)
2. *a* in *an, as, at, &c.*
3. *b* in *bib, bob, &c.*
4. *d* in *did, Dod, &c.*
5. *e* in *ell, the, &c.*
6. *ee* in *see*——(or *i* in *it*; or *y* in *Lydia*.)
7. *f* in *if, of, fy, &c.*
8. *g* in *gag, gog, &c.*
9. *g* in *edge*——considered without the *Sound* of *d*.
10. *h* in *bat, hit, &c.*
11. *h* in *büt, hit, &c.*
12. *k* in *kick*——(or *c* in *cat*; *ch* in *Cham*; *q* in *liquor*.)
13. *l* in *loll, lull, &c.*
14. *m* in *mamma, &c.*
15. *n* in *Nan, Nun, &c.*
16. *ng* in *singing, &c.*
17. *o* in *no, so, &c.*
18. *oo* in *too*——(or *u* in *guilt*; *w* in *suill*.)
19. *p* in *pap, pop, &c.*
20. *r* in *rarer, &c.*
21. *s* in *Seas, so, &c.*
22. *sh* in *ash, she, &c.*
23. *t* in *tit, teat, &c.*
24. *th* in *the, thy, &c.*
25. *th* in *bath, bath, &c.*
26. *u* in *büt, cüt, &c.*

and Sounding Words.

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27. *v* in *rave*, *save*, &c.

28. *z* in *zeal*, *gaze*, &c.

The *Sounds* of all these 28 fall under the *Definition* of *Simple Sounds*, as any man may easily observe.

Note, that the Sound of	{ <i>g</i> in <i>age</i> <i>ī</i> in <i>joy</i> <i>i</i> in <i>die</i> <i>u</i> in <i>due</i> <i>z</i> in <i>ax</i>	{ Are Com- pound Sounds, and	{ <i>au</i> in <i>Saul</i> <i>aw</i> in <i>awl</i> <i>ch</i> for <i>k</i> <i>ee</i> in <i>see</i> <i>ng</i> in <i>sing</i>	{ <i>oo</i> in <i>too</i> <i>ph</i> for <i>f</i> <i>sh</i> in <i>ash</i> <i>th</i> in <i>the</i> <i>th</i> in <i>bath</i>	{ Simple Sounds.
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Simple Sounds are *Vowels*, or *Consonants*.

A *VOWEL* is that which has a perfect Sound of, and by it self; as these eight, *a* (in *all*) *a* (in *an*) *e*, *ee* (in *see*) *i* (in *bit*) *o*, *oo* (in *too*) *ū* (in *but*.)

DIPHTHONGS are two *Vowels* sounded together in one *Syllable*; for such as do not sound together in the same *Syllable*, do not deserve that Name, especially in our Case, who go by *Sounds*.

Note: That *i* or *u* are always the last of the two *Vowels* in *Diphtongs*, except it be when *y* or *w* supply the place of *i* or *u*.

A *CONSONANT* is a Letter that cannot be easily sounded without the Sound of a *Vowel*, and therefore are always sounded with some *Vowel*, and for that Reason call'd *Consonants*, which signifies (*sounding with*) and are the other 20 Letters that are not *Vowels*.

A *LONG SOUND* is that which passing off slowly, takes more time in sounding it, as *a* in *hate*, *hating*, &c.

Note: That a *Syllable* is always esteem'd long, when the *Vowel* sounds without the following *Consonant*, as *a* in *ba ting*: Therefore all *Vowels* in the end of Words, as *e* in *the*, *o* in *so*, &c. are accounted long, because there is no *Consonant* after them to be sounded therewith.

Note: That the Sound of two *Vowels*, or *Diphtongs*, as *ai*, *oi*, *eu*, &c. is always long.

A *SHORT SOUND* is that which passing off nimbly, takes up less time, as *e* in *let*, or *let-ter*, &c.

Note: That the *Syllable* is always short when the following *Consonant* in the middle of Words, is sounded nimbly with the foregoing *Vowel*, as *e* in *Let-ter*, *Pep-per*, &c.

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Note, That the *Length* of a *Sound* doth not make a *Compound Sound*, if it be continued; otherwise the least *Discontinuance* makes it *two*, and consequently a *Compound Sound*, though both are the very same in kind, as the *Sound* of *l* and *l*, or *ll*.

A *SYLLABLE* is a continued uninterrupted *Sound* in *Speech*, made at one single *Motion* of the *Breath*, without any *stop*, *pause*, or *delay*, as the *Sound* of any single *Vowel*, as of *a*, *e*, *o*, &c. or the *Sound* of *ra*, *tra*, *stra*, *strai*, *strain*, *strains*, sound altogether in a continued manner; but if you should first say *strai*, and *ints* afterward, making the least *stay* or *pause* between; it becomes two *Syllables*. Thus *re-strains* has two *Syllables*, because a little, though the least *pause* or *stay* imaginable is made at *re*, or *re* sounded by it self, and afterward *strains* become two *Syllables*. By the same reason you have three *Syllables* in *re-strain-ing*; four in *re-strain-ed-ly*; five in *a-bo-mi-na-ble*; six in *a-bo-mi-na-tion*; seven in *ex-com-mu-ni-ca-ti-on*, &c. because every one of those *Parts*, viz. *ex*, *com*, *mu*, *ni*, *ca*, *ti*, and *on*, are sounded distinctly by themselves, though the *pause* made between is very short.

Syllables are either { *Simple*, as *a*, *e*, *ee*, *i*, *o*, *oo*, *u*, which are *Simple Sounds*.
or
{ *Compound*, as *ra*, *stra*, &c. which are *Compound Sounds*.

A *WORD* is a *Part* of *Speech* that signifies something, as *Boy*, *Man*, *good*, *bad*, &c.

Words are either { *Simple*, as *I*, *o*, in *O Man! I see*, &c.
or
{ *Compound*, as *no*, *note*, *notable*, &c.

Words (as far as concerns us) are either { *Nouns*,
or
{ *Verbs*, as *Boy*, *Man*, &c. or

NOUNS are the *Names* of things of their *Quantity* or *Quality*, as *great Man*, *good Man*, &c.

A *NOUN SUBSTANTIVE* is the *Name* of the *Substance* or *Thing* it self, without mentioning what kind of *Thing* it is, as *Boy*, *Man*, *Vertue*, &c.

A NOUN

and Sounding Words.

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A **NOUN ADJECTIVE** shews what kind of Thing it is; as good, bad, great, little, &c. And always answers to the Question, what kind of Thing is he? her? or it? as blew, heavy, long, &c. by which you may always know it.

A **Noun Substantive**, or the Name of a Thing, is either Common or Proper.

A **COMMON NAME** is that which belongs to all Things, as Thing, Being, &c. or to all of one kind; as the Name of Man belongs to all Men; Tree to all Trees; Stone to all Stones, &c.

A **PROPER NAME** is that which particularly belongs to one single Person or Thing, as John belongs to a particular Man, and not to all Men; Oxford to one City, not to all Cities; as the Word City does, which is the common Name to all Cities.

A **VERB** is a word that signifies what is done to, or by any Person, or Thing, as John loves, or is loved: Therefore loves and loved are Verbs; it is call'd a Verb Active when a Person or Thing does somewhat; as I love, he weeps, &c. Passive when somewhat is done to a Person, or Thing by another, as I am loved, he is beaten, &c.

A **SENTENCE** expresses a perfect Sense or Meaning. By affirming or denying, bidding, asking or wishing; as I do love, he does not love, I command you to love, I desire you to love; will Thomas love Jane? &c.

THE SINGULAR NUMBER signifies only one, and no more, as a Man, a Cow, &c.

THE PLURAL NUMBER signifies more than one, as Men, Cows, Stones, &c.

CHAP. II.

C H A P. II.

General Rules of Spelling English, (applicable to all Languages.)

HAVING manifestly proved in my *first*, or *speculative Tract* of *Phonography*,

- I. *That all Words were originally written as sounded.*
- II. *That all Words that have since altered their Sounds, (which causes the difficulty of Spelling rightly) did it (for Ease and Pleasure's sake)*

From the { *harder*
harsher
longer } to the { *easier*
pleasanter
shorter } Sounds, which therefore became the *usual* Sounds : It follows,

That all Words which can be sounded several ways, must be written according to the hardest, harshest, longest, and most unusual Sound.

Which is an *universal Rule*, without any exception (that I can find) in the *English Tongue* ; if you consider *Easiness*, which is the leading *Cause* of the change of the *Sounds* of Words, as the main *Thing* that causes the *Alteration*.

I. *The longest Sound is that which expresses most Simple Sounds, or sounds the same number after the longest manner.* Thus if you say *agen* and *again*, it must be written *again*, because this sounds *more Letters* ; the like is to be said of *faver* and *favour*, *Potecary* and *Apothecary*, *Squire* and *Esquire* ; which, (with *Thousands* more) are written the *longest way* : So because *Image*, *Credit*, *Justice*, are, or may be sounded *long* or *short*, you must write them *I-mage*, not *Im-mage*, *Cre-dit*, not *Cred-dit*, *Just-ice*, not *Just-us*, &c. after the long Sound thereof, because it is the desire of *Speed* in speaking, that has caused Men to sound Words *short* which are really *long*.

But it may be said, that more Letters are sounded in *Immage* than *I-mage*, &c. therefore it should, according to the *Rule*, be written *Im-mage*.

and Sounding Words.

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It were enough to say that Im-age is more nimbly founded, but 'tis not only so founded, but also no more *Letters* are founded in one *case* than the other; for you close your *Lips* to found *m* but once in both *Cases*, and the *Sound* is that of *Im-age*, not *Im-mage*, as you may easily observe; it is only the *Prejudice* of double *Letters* being written where the first *Consonant* sounds short with the foregoing *Vowel*, that imposes upon your *Fancy*; whereas if *mm* were actually both founded, you would find it very troublesome instead of being easier, which I would have the *Reader* try for his *Satisfaction*; I put those *Instances* on purpose to clear the *Truth*, and *Universality* of the *Rule*.

Furthermore, if the *Word* be founded short, and cannot be founded long in it self; yet if it may be founded long in another *Word* of like *Sound* and *Signification*; as, *Vi* in *Vicar* founded long in *Vi-carious*, or *i* in *image* founded long in *imaginable*, &c, the *Word* must be written according to the long way; that is, with one *Consonant*; for it is only the constant use of founding the *Words* short, that has made it unpracticable to found them otherwise, though they should really be founded long.

2. The more unusual *Sound* is known to all by common *Practice*.

So none can fail to know which is the longest, and most unusual *Sound*; and that is highly sufficient almost in all *Cases*, because the *Length*, and *unusualness* of the *Sound*, causes it to be the harder *Sound*, which is the third *Observable* in the *Universal Rule*.

However, to make the *Use* of the said *Rule* compleat, because it may happen, that some *Words*, (though not many) may sound divers ways, and yet express the same number of *Letters*, and that in the same manner, either long or short, and both sounds alike usual; as in *anger* and *angür*, *Finger* and *Fingür*, &c. it will be useful to know which in such a *Case* is the easier and pleasanter *Simple Sound*, and to which harder and harsher *Sounds* they are so like, as that they are apt to exchange *Sounds* therewith; which being done, the *Rule* will be absolutely compleat in its *Use*.

A Spe-

The New Art of Spelling

The easier and pleasanter Sounds spoken.		The harder and harsher Sounds written.		A Spelling ALPHABET.	
a		e, o	—	as in Clerk, Wagon	a
b		p	—	as in Cupid, Deputy	b
d		t, th	—	as in Hatton, Murther	d
e		i, o, u	—	as in Girl, Fagot, injure	e
ee		e, i, o	—	as in he, Shire, Women	ee
g		c, ch	—	as in Clyster, Norwich	g, ge
m	somewhat like to	n	—	as in Banbury	m
ng		n	—	as in Ink, sink	ng
oo		o, u	—	as in to, Bull	oo
sh		ch, f	—	as in Bench, Issue	sh
t		th	—	as in Thomas	t
v		f, ph	—	as in Face, Nephew	v
u		a, e, i, o	—	as in Evan, even, Sir, Son	u
z		f	—	as in Ease, cause	z

which are
Sounded
as

Which for *Memory's sake* are reduced to these *Verses*.

A is much easier than *E* or *O*:
B than *P*: *D* than *T*: or *th* in *tho*:
E than *I*, *O*, *U*: *EE* than *E*, *I*, *O*:
G than *C* (for *K*) or *Ch* in *Chew*:
M, *ng* than *N*: *Oo* than *O* or *u*:
Sb than *Cb* or *S*: *T* in *Toe*
 Than *Th*: short *U* than *A*, *E*, *I*, *O*:
V than *F* or *Pb*: *Z* than *S* in *sc*.

Which should be got readily by *Heart* for the afore said *Use*.

The

and Sounding Words.

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The following Words comprehend all the *Letters*, that have the *easier Sounds* (contain'd in the first Column of the *Spelling Alphabet*) which are all the deceitful *simple Sounds*, in comparifon of other *simple Sounds*.

Mad Bat Gūvee — *shooting a Bee* — *amazed me*.

As for Compound Sounds.

<i>Simple</i> ——— } <i>Compounds of 2</i> } <i>Compounds of 3</i> } <i>Compounds of 4</i> } <i>Compounds of 5</i> } <i>&c.</i> <i>Compounds of</i> } <i>easy</i> }	<i>Sounds</i> <i>are easier</i> <i>than —</i>	<i>Compounds</i> ——— } <i>Compounds of 3</i> } <i>Compounds of 4</i> } <i>Compounds of 5</i> } <i>Compounds of 6</i> } <i>&c.</i> <i>Compounds of</i> } <i>hard Sounds.</i> }	<i>Simple</i> <i>Sounds.</i>
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Hence it is that you generally find more *Letters* in the *second Column* of the *Alphabetical Spelling Dialogue*, according to which you are to write; than in the *first*, according to which *Words* are founded; and if you happen to find the contrary (which is seldom to be met with) it is because in those *Cases* it is *easier* to found more than fewer *Letters*, which may accidentally happen.

Thus it is much easier to found	Than	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 5px; margin-right: 5px;"> <i>būl</i> <i>gūm</i> <i>gūn</i> <i>lūn</i> <i>rūm</i> <i>rūn</i> <i>sūm</i> <i>&c.</i> </div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 5px; margin-right: 5px;"> <i>bl</i> in <i>abl</i> <i>gm</i> in <i>syntagm</i> <i>gn</i> in <i>benign</i> <i>ln</i> in <i>stoln</i> <i>rm</i> in <i>alarm</i> <i>rn</i> in <i>worn</i> <i>sm</i> in <i>chasm</i> <i>&c.</i> </div> </div>	Because it is much easier to found those <i>Consonants</i> with <i>ū</i> which is the easiest of <i>Vowels</i> ; than without any <i>Vowel</i> .
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So it is ea- sier to found	Than	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 5px; margin-right: 5px;"> <i>aiēr</i> <i>īēr</i> <i>ouer</i> <i>ūēr</i> <i>&c.</i> </div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 5px; margin-right: 5px;"> <i>air</i> in <i>fair</i> <i>ire</i> in <i>fire</i> <i>our</i> in <i>bour</i> <i>ure</i> in <i>sure</i> </div> </div>	Because it is <i>easier</i> to found <i>e</i> before <i>r</i> than a <i>diphthong</i> , or long <i>vow-</i> <i>el</i> , as <i>ai</i> , <i>ī</i> , <i>ou</i> , <i>ū</i> , are.
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So also is it *easier* to found *oul*, than *ol*, which is the Cause that

We say $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{bould} \\ \text{boul} \\ \text{could} \\ \text{coult} \end{array} \right\}$ For $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{bold} \\ \text{bolt} \\ \text{cold} \\ \text{colt} \end{array} \right\}$ Which sometimes occasion
(tho' very seldom) that the
Sound of more Letters, is ea-
sier than that of fewer.

These are all the Cases, wherein sounding *more Letters* is *easier* than sounding fewer; all which is proved in the *speculative Part*. Nothing remains, but that you also heed the *double Characters* that have *simple Sounds*, never reckon them but as one Letter; then the *general Rule* is cleared of all *seeming Exceptions*, for it has no *real one* (that I know of) unless it be, that by some particular abusive Soundings, more Letters are sounded than written; as in *houge* for *huge*, *wantst* for *once*, &c. which are not to be minded.

The Use of the Spelling Alphabet.

The *first Use* of it is when a Word is sounded several *Waies* equal in Length, Shortness, and Usualness of the Sound, as *Finger*, and *Fingur*, that you do not know after which Sound to write it, for want of knowing which is the *easier Sound*, that of *e* or short *ü*: Which the *Spelling Alphabet* readily informs you of, by seeing which of them is in the Column of *easy Sounds spoken*, and which over against it in the Column of *hard Sounds written*; and you'll find, that it is *ü* in the Column of *easy*, and *e* over against it in the Column of *hard Sounds*; therefore it must be written *Finger* according to the *hard Sound* (or *universal Rule*;) So if a Word sounds *gambol*, and *gambül*, you'll find *ü* in the Column of *easy Sounds*, and *o* over against it in the Column of *hard Sounds*; therefore it must be written *gambol* according to the *hard Sound*, as all other Words must.

And if such a Word has more Sounds than two; as *Docter*, *Doctür*, *Doctör*, &c. find which is the *hardest Sound* of all, and write it accordingly; for you'll find by the *Direction* given, that *e* is harder than *u*, and *a* harder than *e*, therefore it must be written according to the hardest of the three Sounds, that is *Doctör*, not *Docter*, or *Doctür*: Or (by a readier Way) you find *e* and *ü* in the Column of *easy Sounds*, but not *o* which is only in the Column of *hard Sounds*, which tells you to write *Doctör*, which has the harder Sound of *o*, so *injüre* is also sounded *injer*, and *injür*, and the *Spelling Alphabet* directs you to write *injüre* according to

and Sounding Words.

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to \bar{u} long, which Length is sufficient of it self to direct you to write *injūre*; because the universal Rule tells you to write Words according to the longest Sound.

The second Use of the Spelling Table, or Alphabet, is, when you cannot find whether a Word has two or more Sounds, to call it to your Mind, thus :

When you have a Word, that you cannot remember but one Sound of, and are in Doubt how to write it; for Instance, suppose the Sound you have is *Measer* (for so *Measure* is commonly sounded) see for *e* in the Column of easy Sounds, and sound the Word according to the Sound of the Letters over against it in the Column of hard Sounds, which in our Case over against *e* are *i*, *o*, and long \bar{u} , and you'll find it accept the Sound of *injūre*, or long \bar{u} , therefore write it accordingly; and if it accepts of more than one of the Sounds, be sure to write it according to the hardest of all, (as was directed.)

But if you find, that the single Sound of a Word is not to be found but in the Column of hard Sounds, or if found in the Column of easy Sounds, and accepts of none of the Sound in the Column of hard Sounds, then write it according to that single Sound that you have, unless it will admit of a compound Sound, which you may see in the Alphabetical Spelling Dialogue, in case you cannot call it to Mind. Thus if you have the Sound of *Actor*, *Doctor*, &c. you'll find the *o* only in the Column of hard Sounds, therefore they must be written *Doctor* and *Actor*. So if you have the Sound of *infer*, *interr*, &c. you'll find *e* in the Column of easy Sounds, and over against it in the other Column, *i*, *o*, \bar{u} ; but those Words not accepting of any of those Sounds, (for you cannot say *infir*, *infor*, or *infure*; nor *intir*, *intor*, or *inture*) you must (as was said) writethem *infer*, and *interr*; because they will accept of no other.

In Case you have two Sounds of Words, and both to be found among the easy Sounds, you'll easily find which is the hardest of the two, by finding one of them among the hard Sounds over against the other. Thus *Anger* is sounded *anger*, and *angūr*, and both *e* and \bar{u} are in the Column of easy Sounds, but finding *e* among the hard Sounds over against \bar{u} among the easy, it must be written *Finger* according to the harder Sound of the two.

I. Note, That you may have the Spelling, Alphabet, or Table alwaies ready upon a bit of Paper in your Pocket till you have got the memorial Verses, that contain it ready by Heart; in which Paper you may at first

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write the *universal Rule*, the *Truth*, and great *Use* of which you'll find upon a *little Practice*, which will make it very easy, and ready for you in a *short Time*.

II. *Note*. That readily to call the *harder*, and more *unusual* Sounds of *Words* to *Mind*, according to which you are to write them, often read over the *Examples* of *Rules* in the *Alphabetical Spelling Dialogue*, in your usual, audible manner of reading, according to the *Sound* of the printed *Letters*, and not as usually *sounded*; which will cause the *Sounds* of *Words*, as *printed*, or *to be written*, easily to recur to your *Mind*, when there is *Occasion*: For I have in the *first Part* of this *Work* proved that to be the true, and only *Cause*, why the *learned Languages*, as *Latine*, &c. are alwaies written as *sounded*, because in learning them we *sound* them as *written*, or according to the *visible Letters*, because we learn them by *Book*, and not by common *Discourse*, (which gradually alters their *Sound*) as *National Languages* are learnt. It follows, that if any *Child*, &c. did learn *English*, or any other *Language*, as we do *Latine*, &c. by reading, and sounding all *Letters* according to the *printed Words*, he must spell all rightly, because he always *sounds* them as *written*. This deserves more *Consideration*.

III. *Note*. That to call to *Mind* how *Words* are *printed* (or *written*,) it will be (next to *actual seeing* them in the *Book*) a ready *Way* to shut your *Eyes*, and firmly imagine, that you distinctly see the *Word* in all its *Parts* in some *printed Book*, that you familiarly *use*, particularly in the upper line of the same to avoid *Confusion*, and *Distraction*, taking exact Notice of all its *Letters* during that imaginary *View*, which (as I have experienced in *several Persons*) will help you rightly to spell most *Words*, that you are well acquainted with the *Sight* of by often reading them, even to the *Amazement* of the *Standers by*, that otherwise knew your *Inability* of *Spelling*; but let me warn you to depend wholly upon the *imaginary Sight*, and not upon the prejudiced sounding of the *Word*, that you commonly *use*, which you must utterly forsake.

Now if you join the often *reading* of the *Examples* of the *Rules* as *printed*, to this *imaginary Sight* of the *Words*, it will strangely enable you to *spell*, especially if after often *reading* them you imagine, that you see the *Word* among it's like in the *Examples*, which will (very probably) call the *Rule* also to your *Mind*.

IV. *Note*.

IV. *Note.* That when you are (notwithstanding all that is directed) in *Doubt* of spelling a *Word* rightly, the last *Shift* will be to change the *Word*, or *Expression*, so as to preserve the *Sense* or *Meaning*; as suppose, that you cannot, or are in *Doubt* of spelling the *Word Affection*, write *Kindness*, *Love*, *Favour*, &c. instead thereof; so if you are in *Doubt* of spelling the *Word brought*, say, *I did bring*, *I carryed with me*, or the like, instead of *I brought*; so for *I besought*, you may write, *I did beseech*, *I did request*, *I did desire*; *I did pray*, *I did importune*, &c. This, tho' useful, is more a *Shift* than a *Rule*, which is much more eligible.

It is even above all *Imagination* how the *general Rules*, and *Helps* directed, will advantage you upon a little *Practice* and *Familiarity* therewith, without any more *Help*; however, to compleat this Matter, I will add such *particular Rules* as are necessary to perfect you in the *neat* and *useful Accomplishments* of spelling *English*; which is my main *Design* at present, in Order to give the *World* a *Proof* of this *New Art*; and a *Model* or *Precedent* how to apply it to other *Languages*.

C H A P III.

Of the Uses and Advantages of the Alphabetical Spelling Dialogue.

LEST there should be any *Failure* in the *Spelling* of the *English Tongue*, in a perfect manner by the *general Rules*. Either (1) Because some Men (especially such as read but little) may not be able (notwithstanding all the plain *Directions* I have given) to recall, or find out the several *Sounds* of *Words*. Or (2) because those *Directions* may not be of so compleat an *Use* to the stupid: Or (3) because some may be so silly, and humourfom, that they will not apply themselves to new *Methods*, how useful soever they be. Or (4) because some *Words* are never sounded according to the *Letters*, and others cannot, as two *Letters* of the same *Kind* in the *End* of a *Word*, or an *h* before, after, or between *Consonants*, as *buff*, *bull*, *ought*, *thought*, &c. I did judge it necessary to contrive *particular Rules*, that might comprehend all, that are differently sounded and written in the *English Tongue*: The *Frame*, *Advantages*, and *Uses* of which *Contrivance* are as followeth.

The

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The *Form* of it is an *Alphabetical Spelling Dialogue*; as *Alphabetical* it supplies the *Place* of a *Dictionary*, and is as an *Alphabetical Dialogue*, makes the whole to be much more *easily*, and *readily* learnt, as you'll better apprehend by and by.

To be *Alphabetical* is to be in the *Order* that the *English Letters* are set in; as first *a*, then *b*, then *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*, *g*, &c.

A *Dialogue* is a *Discourse* held by *Questions*, and *Answers*.

The *Frame* thereof consists of three *Columns*; *Questions*, and *Answers*, &c.

A *Column* is a *Space* between two black *Lines*, that runs up and down the *long Way* of a *Leaf*.

The *first Column* next your *left Hand* contains all the *Letters*, that signify the *Sounds* of *Words* as *spoken*, and that in an exact *Alphabetical Order*.

The *second Column* contains the *Letters*, that those *Sounds* must be written in, and that directly over against the *Letter* or *Letters* that signify the *Sounds* of *Words*, &c. in speaking them in the *first Column*. *Note*, that those also in the *second Column* do alwaies run *Alphabetically* as far as the *same Sound* continues.

The *third Column* (which is the main *Body* of the *Book*) contains the *Rules* and *Cases* when such a *Sound* is so written, with the *Examples* under them, in an exact *Alphabetical Order*; and all *Words* that are to begin with *great Letters* have *great Letters*, and all other, *small Letters*, among the *Examples*.

The *Use* of it thus far is to serve as a *Dictionary*, to find out how any *Sound* is written. For it is but looking into the *first Column* on your *left Hand* for the *Sound* you doubt of how it is written, and over against it in the *second Column* you have the *Letters*, that you are to write for that *Sound*, and in the *third great Column* the *Case* when it is to be so written; and the *Examples* being in an *Alphabetical Order*, you'll readily find the *Word* you doubt of written at large, where there is any *Cause* to enumerate the *Examples*.

Thus if you doubt how *Aron*, or the *Sound* of *A* in *Aron* is to be written, turn to *a* in the *first Column*, and over against it you'll find *aa*, and among the *Examples* you'll find *Aaron* written with *Aa* in it's place according to the *Alphabetical Order* of the *Examples*, and with a *great A*, because it is a *proper Name*, for *proper Names* are so written. So that you find it, as it is to be written in all *Respects*.

Note, That it has several great *Advantages* over all *Dictionaries*.

(1) Be-

and Sounding Words.

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(1.) Because *Dictionaries* having the *Word* only as it is written, or printed, and not as it is sounded; it is very often impossible to find out *Words* in the *Dictionary* by their *Sound*, which differs from the printed *Letters*. For *Instance* it is impossible for one

To find	{ <i>dellium</i> <i>larum</i> <i>lembick</i> <i>prentice</i> <i>potecary</i> <i>spargus</i> <i>Esquire, &c.</i> }	In <i>Dictiona-</i> <i>ries</i> where you have no such <i>Words</i> , yet are they the usual Sounds of	{ <i>bdellium</i> <i>alarm</i> <i>alembick</i> <i>Apprentice</i> <i>Apothecary</i> <i>A/sparagus</i> <i>Esquire</i> }	All which begin with different <i>Letters</i> from the <i>Sounds</i> thereof, and therefore impos- sible to find them in the <i>Dictionary</i> by their <i>Sounds</i> .
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But in our *Case* you proceed by the *Sound* to the *Letters*, that signify that *Sound*, therefore cannot err; which immediately shews you in the next *Column* how that *Sound* is to be written.

(2.) Because you have not the *Advantage* of the *Rules* and *Examples* in *Dictionaries*, which tells you for ever how to write all *Words* in the like *Case*, and fixes it better in your *Mind*, by having and repeating many of a *Sort* together.

(3) Because in *Dictionaries* all *Words* are alike written with a great *Letter* in the *Beginning*, and therefore of no *Use* to inform the ignorant which is to be written with a great *Letter*, and which not, as this does; but leaves them to contract ill *Customs* of writing falsely, which are not removable without the utmost *Difficulty*. So much of its *Use* as a *Dictionary* to find out how *Words* are spell'd upon particular *Occasions*.

In the next *Place* I am to shew it's *Use*, as an *Alphabetical Dialogue*.

You may *Note*, that at the *Top* of the *Leaf*, over the two narrow *Columns* of the sounded and written *Letters* of *Words*, you have the *Word Question* in somewhat a larger *Character* or *Letters*, which signifies, that under it are contained *Questions*, and immediately under the *Word Questions* are these *Words*, *When is the Sound of* written ? which single *Question* serves quite through the whole *Dialogue*, only adding the *Letter* or *Letters* in the first *Column*, (that signifies the *Sound*) after of, the *Mark*, and the *Letter* or *Letters* in the second *Column* (that shew how the *Sound* is to be written) after the *Word written*; and so through the whole *Dialogue*. For *Instance*, observe the following *Questions*; which are the same that you find above under the *Word Question*, with the said *respective Letters* inserted. *Questions*

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Questions.

Answers.

When is the Sound of a written <i>aa</i> ?	In some <i>Scripture Names</i> , &c.
When is the Sound of a written <i>ab</i> ?	When it may be sounded <i>ab</i> , &c.
When is the Sound of a written <i>ac</i> ?	When it may be sounded <i>ac</i> , &c.
When is the Sound of a written <i>ada</i> ?	When it may be sounded <i>ada</i> , &c.
When is the Sound of a written <i>ae</i> ?	When it may be sounded <i>ae</i> , &c.

And so from the *Beginning* of the *Dialogue* to the *End* thereof: Therefore it is, that the Mark of a *Question ended*, is put after the *Letters* in the second *Column*, for there you see the *Question ends*. The *Answers* to all which are the *Rules* over against the respective *Letters* in the main *Body* of the *Book*, with the *Examples*.

By this Means,

(1.) All the Room that the *Questions* would have taken up, which would have been considerable is spared.

(2.) Every one knowing the *Question* that serves for the whole *Dialogue*, and all running *Alphabetically*, any one may, even *without Book*, examine himself, or another; or (at least) all the *Questions* lying on one side, any one may examine himself without seeing the *Answers*, by folding the *Leaf*, or several such very easie *Contrivances*. But,

(3.) The main and vast *Advantages* of this *Contrivance* is, that all who learn will not only have the great *Help*, ready and familiar *Way* of learning by *Way of Question and Answer*, which has several *Conveniences* in it to carry on and speed the *Learning* to spell, as the regular, and orderly *Proceeding* from *Question to Question*, first to learn and afterward to know when one has learned, and how well, and that by examining himself, or another, before they come to give their *Masters*, and *Teachers* an *Account*: But *Questions* do in great Measure point at, and mind us of the *Answers*, and are great *Helps* to call them to *Remembrance*, and that in a most especial *Manner* in our Case; since not only the *Questions*, but the *Answers* also, run as it were *Hand in Hand* in an *Alphabetical Order*, and have the Nature of *Memorandums* one to the other; more especially when the *Answer* is made, as commonly it is, by the very *Letters* in *Question*. For Instance,

When is the Sound of a written <i>ab</i> ?	When it may be sounded <i>ab</i> .
When is the Sound of a written <i>ac</i> ?	When it may be sounded <i>ac</i> .

What

What can more plainly call for the *Answer*? And how manifest is it thereby, that you must in those *Cases* only write *ab* or *ac*, for the Sound of *a*. But the Truth is, Persons will not be sensible of the *Vastness* of the *Advantage* of the *Method*, till they experience it; nor can I so fully and perfectly express it, as they will find it in *Practice*; which therefore will be so easy and of such speedy *Benefit*, that it will make the learning of it pleasant, instead of the harsh, and almost endless *Labour*, that has been formerly used; for I cannot see how one can fail of answering the *Questions* of a whole *Page* after repeating the *Questions* and *Answers* two or three *Times* over. But I caution alwaies to use the *Questions*, for they mightily assist the *Learner*, as has been in some *Measure* intimated.

Nor can I imagine but learning to read *in*, and *by* this *Dialogue*, which in a compendious manner reaches to all *Words*, that are differently sounded from what they are written, will (at least with a small *Care*) bring a *Child* to spell *English* very well by the *Time* he can read well; however there can be no *Doubt* of his so doing it, by that *Time* he can write a *good Hand* (which is as soon as need be) if all the *Copies* he or she writes, be taken out of the *Rules* and *Examples* of this *Dialogue* in an orderly *Manner*. Besides the *Examples* running many together, will help the *Memory* extreamly, by so many *Repetitions* of the same or like Things over and over, especially before a *Page* of a *Copy-Book* can be written; and its *Alphabetical Order* will bring all sorts of *Letters* into the *Copies*; therefore it will be a sad *Neglect*, if this of writing *Copies* out of it, and learning to read in it, be not carefully practised; to which may be added writing some *Part* of it every *Day* for an *Exercise*.

But there is yet another greater *Reason* why Children should learn to read in it; because they may (which is an inestimable *Convenience*) readily, and rightly; without any *Master* or *Teacher*, sound every *Word* they read, how different soever its *Letters* be from the *usual* and *fashionable Sound*, by only casting an *Eye* upon the *Letters* of the *first Column* over against it, according to which it must be sounded; so that (as I said) they may at the first View read every *Word* according to its *fashionable Sound*: As suppose the Word be *Aaron*, the Child will of himself certainly sound it *A-a-ron*, sounding *a-a* as two distinct *Syllables*, but let him cast his *Eye* on the *first Column*, and he instantly sees, that according to the *usual* and *fashionable Sound* (which the *Letters* of the *Column* signifie) only one *a* is to be sounded, and immediately reads it *Aron*; so finding *ai* in that *Column* over against *Major* it tells him, that *ayo* must be sound-

ded *ai*, and reads *Mair* without any *Hesitation*, or *Doubt*; and so of all *Words*, that are *sounded* differently from what they are *written*; which I believe is a *Contrivance* not as much as thought of, and (I suppose) generally esteem'd as *impossible* as 'tis *inestimable*, that *Children* should at first sight (*without a Teacher*) *sound* all *Words* rightly, which may be scarce credible to such as read it in the *Preface*, yet is it now *demonstrated*.

One *Glance* upon the *Letter* or *Letters* of the said *Column*, will serve alike to all the *Examples* if they were *Forty*, nay to the *Examples* of all the bordering *Rules* as far as the same *Letter* or *Letters* continue in that *Column*, which it does sometimes for a whole *Page*, two or three; whereas any one of those *forty Words*, being only met casually in other *Books* now and then, would (possibly) cost the *Master* or *Teacher* forty Times telling the *Child* how to sound it, before he could get him to sound it rightly contrary to the visible *Letters*, which plainly lead him to another *Sound*; every one of the forty will by the same *Reason* cause the like *Trouble*; so that it would cost the *Master* 1600 *Times* telling or instructing, (for 40 *Times* 40 is so much) besides many *Frets*, *Checks*, and some *Punishments* of the poor *Children*, for the *Stupidity* of the *Master*, in not contriving a better *Means*; all which is remedied by the *Glance* of an *Eye* into the said *Column*, without the *Help* of a cross-grain'd *Pedagog*, who seldom does the *Business* rightly or perfectly, after all his *Puther* and *Noise*. And indeed it may well be, that they may not meet all the *Words* they have together in one *Rule*, in several *Years*; if ever they do; whereas one *Glance* (as was said) does, for all *Examples* in our *Case*; what otherwise several *Years* may not do.

Nor is that all, but it prevents all *Customs* and *Prejudices* of sounding *Words* otherwise than they should; which *Habits* will make it much more difficult to reclaim, than it was to teach them at first, tho' that (according to the common *Method*) was even intollerable, if not *Endless*. What a mighty *Help* therefore my *Contrivance* is, for the *Good* of the *Child* and his *Parents*, that have him so soon accomplished; and for the *Ease* of the *Master*, I leave all to judge; and such as make *Use* of it, to enjoy the *Benefit*; for them 'tis designed, much *Good* (I pray *God*) it may do them.

I have also generally avoided by this *Contrivance*, the *Sight* of *Words* spelled as sounded, whereas it is the common *Way* to put both the *Word* as 'tis sounded, and as it is written, which takes near upon twice as much *Room*; and withal confounds, and often prejudices the *Reader*, who is most inclined to the usual and easier *Sound*, and to write accordingly; which

which is the *false Way*; but 'tis otherwise when they never see any *Thing*, but *Words* rightly spell'd; for *Imitation* does most powerfully lead *Mankind*, even far beyond the *Apprehension* of more than *common Persons*.

Note, That you are not to take Notice what is, or is not written with a great *Letter* in the *Rules* themselves; for the *Printers* do now use great *Letters* for all, or most *Nouns Substantives*, or *Names of Things*, for *Ornament's* sake; Therefore you are to regard only what *Letters* the *Examples* begin with, which are rightly set according to the *Chapter*, or *Rules* of writing great or *Capital Letters*.

Note, That the whole *Dialogue* may be so pasted together, that it may be put upon *Rollers* for *Standers in Schools*, or the like.

Note, That when I say see *a*, *aa*; *a*, *ad*; *e*, *ea*; or the like; it is a *Direction* to turn to *a* written *aa*; *a* written *ad*; *e* written *ea* in the two narrow *Columns* on the *left Hand*, and of all other quite through the whole *Dialogue*.

Note, That because several *Persons* in divers *Parts of England*, &c. sound *Words* several *Waies*, I am forced of *Necessity* to repeat the *Sound*, and consequently the *Words*, several *Times*, otherwise I could not be helpful to some, that sound *Words* differently from others. For *Instance*, if one sounds *Pigeen* (or *Pidgin*) and another sounds it *Pigeon*, I must, since the *right Word* is *Pigeon*, have *ee* written *eo*; and *eu* written *eo* in the *Dialogue*, that both the *Persons* may equally have the *Benefit* of knowing by the respective *Sound* to write it *eo*; for which Cause I am often constrain'd to repeat the *Matter*, or else could not be beneficial to all *Persons*, which is my *Design*.

Note, That there is another *Reason*, why *Words* are put in several *places*, viz. Because they have several *Difficulties* in them, as when *Falmouth* is sounded *Faumuth*, for then the *Sound* of *au* in the *first Syllable* is written *al*, and of *ou* in the *second* written *u*: So it is when *endeavour* is sounded *endeaver*, where the *Sound* of *e* is written *ea* in the *second*, and *ou* in the *third Syllable*, &c. and so of several other *Words*.

Note, That its being *Alphabetical*, does readily enable any one to add any *Word* in its proper *Place*, in case any should be found omitted; which is desired, and to send those omitted *Words* to;

Questions.	Answers.	A
(1)	Note	<p>THAT <i>A</i> has 2 Sounds, that of $\begin{cases} a, \text{ in } an, as, at, \&c. \\ a, \text{ in } all, bath, \&c. \end{cases}$</p>
(2)	Note	<p>That the <i>last</i> being the Sound of <i>au</i> in <i>Paul, Saul, \&c.</i> is handled under the Sound of <i>au</i> in it's proper Place.</p>
(3)	Note	<p>That <i>a</i> is written before Words that begin with a Consonant, as <i>a Man, a Boy, \&c.</i></p>
(4)	Note	<p>That <i>an</i> is written before Words that begin with a Vowel, as <i>an ax, an ox, \&c.</i> Or the Sound of a Vowel, as <i>an herb, an hour, \&c.</i> wherein the <i>h</i> is not sounded: But you must write <i>a</i> where 'tis sounded, as <i>a bat, a hen, \&c.</i></p>
(5)	Note	<p>That the Sound of <i>a</i> is never written <i>a</i> in the End of any English Word. Except <i>a, aba, ela, fa, ha, la,</i> be esteem'd. as such. You'll see in the Rules what is written for <i>a</i>, in the end of Words.</p>
(6)	Note	<p>That <i>a</i> is never written before any Vowel, but <i>i</i> or <i>u</i> in any true English Word; saving that some write <i>Gaol</i> (a Prison) and <i>Haak</i> (a Fish.)</p>
(7)	Note	<p>That <i>Æ</i>, or <i>æ</i> is not us'd in English Writing; therefore we write <i>edify, emulate, equal, eternal, \&c.</i> tho' they begin with <i>æ</i> in <i>Latine.</i> But some write <i>Æ</i> in the Beginning of uncommon Proper Names; as <i>Æacus, Ægeus, Æneas, Ætna, Æsculapius, Æsop, Æthiopia, \&c.</i> which they need not; but this is left very indifferent.</p>
(8)	Note	<p>That <i>a</i> is never writ- $\begin{cases} c \text{ that sounds as } f \\ g \text{ that sounds as } g \text{ in } age \\ k. \text{ except very few Words. See } k. \end{cases}$ ten immediately after</p>
(9)	Note	<p>That the Sound of <i>a</i> is never written <i>a</i>, when it may be also sounded as <i>o</i>, or as any compound Sound; but according to these other Sounds as in <i>fagot, pair, aunt, \&c.</i> which are sounded <i>fagat, pare, ant.</i> But of these Matters you'll find more in the Dialogue, or Rules below.</p>

Questions.		Answers.	A.															
When is the sound of	written																	
		In some Scripture Names, as in																
a	aa?	<table> <tr> <td>Aaron</td> <td>Baalim</td> <td>Balaam</td> <td>Isaac</td> <td>Naaman</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Abimaaz</td> <td>Baanab</td> <td>Canaan</td> <td>Maaleel</td> <td>Naafon</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Baal</td> <td>Baafsa</td> <td>Gaal</td> <td>Naamab</td> <td>Naaziab</td> </tr> </table>	Aaron	Baalim	Balaam	Isaac	Naaman	Abimaaz	Baanab	Canaan	Maaleel	Naafon	Baal	Baafsa	Gaal	Naamab	Naaziab	
Aaron	Baalim	Balaam	Isaac	Naaman														
Abimaaz	Baanab	Canaan	Maaleel	Naafon														
Baal	Baafsa	Gaal	Naamab	Naaziab														
a	ab?	<p>And in <i>baak</i> (a Fish) <i>Saar</i> (a River) by <i>Saarberg</i>. When it may be founded <i>ab</i>, as <i>abbreviate</i>, <i>abridge</i>, founded sometimes as with one <i>b</i> only. But as to these Matters, see the Chapter of double Letters.</p>																
a	ac?	<p>When it may be founded <i>ac</i>, as in <i>acquaint</i>, <i>acquiesce</i>, <i>acquire</i>, <i>acquit</i> <i>acquittance</i>: And their <i>Derivatives</i>, which are often founded without the <i>c</i>, as only <i>aq</i>, not <i>acq</i>.</p>																
a	ad?	See <i>ag</i> — <i>adj</i> .																
a	ada?	<p>When it may be founded <i>ada</i>, as in <i>adapt</i> founded only <i>apt</i> by some.</p>																
a	ae?	<p>When it may be founded <i>ae</i> as in Scripture Names. Such are <i>Abimael</i>, <i>Hafael</i>, <i>Ishmael</i>, <i>Michael</i>, <i>Raphael</i>.</p>																
a	ae?	<p>In <i>Caer</i> that begins the Names of Towns, and Ca- stles in <i>Wales</i>; as <i>Caerdiff</i>, <i>Caermarthen</i>, <i>Caernarvon</i>, &c.</p>																
a	ae?	<p>In <i>Caen</i> (in <i>Normandy</i>;) <i>Haerlem</i> (in <i>Holland</i>,) <i>Maes</i> (a River by <i>Maastricht</i>.)</p>																
a	ag?	<p>When it may be founded <i>ag</i> as in <i>agnail</i>, <i>Battaglia</i>, <i>Seraglio</i>, &c. founded <i>anail</i>, <i>battalin</i>, <i>Seralio</i>. See <i>n—gn</i>:</p>																
a	agh?	<p>In some Irish Words, as <i>Armagh</i>, <i>Bernagh</i>, <i>Cater- lagh</i>, <i>Droghedab</i>, <i>Ranelagh</i>, <i>Ufquebagh</i>, &c.</p>																
a	ab?	<p>In these four, <i>ab!</i> <i>fab!</i> <i>bab!</i> <i>Sirrah!</i> And in many Scripture Names, as in</p>																
		Aza																

Questions.		Answers.	A.			
When is the Sound of	writ-ten					
		<i>Azariah</i>	<i>Elishah</i>	<i>Fonah</i>	<i>Noah</i>	
		<i>Barjonah</i>	<i>Esaiah</i>	<i>Fofiah</i>	<i>Obadiab</i>	
		<i>Benaiah</i>	<i>Gomorrab</i>	<i>Fudab</i>	<i>Pifgab</i>	
		<i>Dalilah</i>	<i>Fofiah</i>	<i>Keturab</i>	<i>Rebekab</i>	
		<i>Davilah</i>	<i>Hannah</i>	<i>Korab</i>	<i>Sarab</i>	
		<i>Deborab</i>	<i>Hezekiah</i>	<i>Metbuselah</i>	<i>Tobiah, &c.</i>	
		<i>Dinah</i>	<i>Fehovah</i>	<i>Michab</i>		
		<i>Elijah</i>	<i>Jeremiah</i>	<i>Nehemiah</i>		
<i>a</i>	<i>aba?</i>	In <i>Abraham</i> founded <i>Abram</i> .				
<i>a</i>	<i>ai?</i>	When it may be founded <i>ai</i> as in				
		<i>Abigail</i>	<i>curtain</i>	<i>laid</i>	<i>Raisins</i>	
		<i>aid</i>	<i>debonair</i>	<i>maid</i>	<i>stain</i>	
		<i>bargain</i>	<i>daily</i>	<i>mountain</i>	<i>stairs</i>	
		<i>Captain</i>	<i>Ephraim</i>	<i>pair</i>	<i>Vervain</i>	
		<i>certain</i>	<i>fair</i>	<i>pain</i>	<i>Versailles</i>	
		<i>chair</i>	<i>glair</i>	<i>plain</i>	<i>Villain</i>	
		<i>complaisant</i>	<i>hair</i>	<i>plaster</i>	<i>Wain, &c.</i>	
	<i>Note</i>	That the Capacity of being founded <i>ai</i> distinguishes them from such as are written with an <i>a</i> ; because these cannot be founded <i>ai</i> , as <i>are</i> , <i>chare</i> , <i>fare</i> , <i>glare</i> , <i>bare</i> , <i>lade</i> , <i>made</i> , <i>pane</i> , <i>pare</i> , <i>stares</i> , &c.				
<i>a</i>	<i>aia?</i>	When it may be founded <i>aia</i> ; as <i>Caiaphas</i> , <i>Guaia-cum</i> , &c. founded <i>Caphas</i> , <i>Guacum</i> , &c.				
<i>a</i>	<i>aie?</i>	When <i>i</i> is added to such as end in <i>ay</i> ; as <i>bay</i> , <i>baies</i> , <i>day daies</i> ; <i>pay paies</i> , <i>stay staies</i> ; <i>way waies</i> , &c. But the <i>e</i> is needless, seeing <i>y</i> alwaies turns to <i>i</i> before a Consonant, as in <i>lay laid</i> , <i>pay paid</i> ; <i>say said</i> , &c. and the two Vowels causes it to found long without the <i>e</i> .				
<i>a</i>	<i>aig?</i>	In <i>Campaign</i> founded <i>Campane</i> , see <i>n</i> — <i>ng</i> .				
<i>a</i>	<i>aigh?</i>	In these four: <i>fraigh</i> <i>fraight</i> , or (<i>freight</i>) <i>plaight</i> , <i>straight</i> . See				

Questions.		Answers.																
When is the Sound of	written																	
a	al?	See <i>au</i> — <i>al</i> . Where you have all such.																
a	alf?	In <i>half-penny</i> founded <i>hapenny</i> .																
a	ana?	In <i>Anatomy</i> founded <i>Atomy</i> by some.																
a	ao?	When it may be founded <i>ao</i> , as in <i>extraordinary</i> , <i>Laocon</i> , <i>Lebaoth</i> , &c. and in <i>gaol</i> foundid <i>fale</i> , or <i>fail</i> .																
a	ap?	See <i>aph</i> — <i>apph</i> .																
a	ath?	In <i>Goliath</i> founded <i>Golia</i> .																
a	au?	When it may be founded <i>au</i> as in																
		<table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>aunt</i></td> <td><i>flaunt</i></td> <td><i>faunt</i></td> <td><i>maundy</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>because</i></td> <td><i>gauging</i></td> <td><i>Laund</i></td> <td><i>restauration</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Centaury</i></td> <td><i>baunt</i></td> <td><i>Maund</i></td> <td><i>taunt</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>daunt</i></td> <td><i>faundice</i></td> <td><i>Maunder</i></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	<i>aunt</i>	<i>flaunt</i>	<i>faunt</i>	<i>maundy</i>	<i>because</i>	<i>gauging</i>	<i>Laund</i>	<i>restauration</i>	<i>Centaury</i>	<i>baunt</i>	<i>Maund</i>	<i>taunt</i>	<i>daunt</i>	<i>faundice</i>	<i>Maunder</i>	
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<i>Centaury</i>	<i>baunt</i>	<i>Maund</i>	<i>taunt</i>															
<i>daunt</i>	<i>faundice</i>	<i>Maunder</i>																
		And their <i>Derivatives</i> ; as <i>Laundress</i> , <i>taunting</i> &c.																
a	ave?	In <i>Daventry</i> founded <i>Dantry</i> .																
a	aw?	When it may be founded <i>aw</i> in the end of Words; or before a <i>Vowel</i> ; or wherever <i>au</i> is written <i>aw</i> ; see <i>au</i> — <i>aw</i> .																
a	ay?	When it may be founded <i>ay</i> before a <i>Vowel</i> , or in the End of Words, as <i>lay</i> <i>laying</i> , <i>say</i> <i>saying</i> , &c. Except where the Sound of <i>ai</i> (or <i>ay</i>) is written <i>eigh</i> , or <i>ey</i> , which see in their <i>Places</i> .																
	Note	That such as found <i>a</i> in the end thereof, and cannot be founded <i>ai</i> (or <i>ay</i>) are always written with an <i>a</i> ; as the Names of <i>Women</i> , <i>Places</i> , &c. that we have from other <i>Languages</i> . Such are <i>Abba</i> , <i>Africa</i> , <i>America</i> , <i>Asia</i> , <i>Anna</i> , <i>Diana</i> , <i>Martha</i> , &c. which cannot be founded <i>ai</i> .																
a	ayo?	In <i>Mayor</i> founded <i>Mare</i> , or <i>Mair</i> .																
a	e?	When it may be founded <i>e</i> as in <i>finger</i> , <i>linger</i> , <i>Tincker</i> , &c. Except it may be also founded <i>o</i> , <i>ou</i> , or some <i>compound Sound</i> ; then it is written accordingly: For tho' Men																

Questions.		Answers.	A.
When is the Sound of	writ- ten		
		Men sound <i>fagat</i> , <i>faget</i> , yet because it may be found- ed <i>fagot</i> , it must be so written; so tho' Men say <i>favur</i> , <i>fuver</i> , <i>favor</i> , yet because it may be founded <i>favour</i> it must (according to the general Rule) be written <i>fa- vour</i> , which is the longest Way. See <i>ar</i> — <i>er</i> .	
a	e?	Always in Words that come from the <i>French</i> ; as <i>rencon'er</i> , <i>rendezvous</i> , founded as with <i>ran</i> .	
a	e?	In <i>Berks</i> , <i>Clerk</i> , <i>eleven</i> , <i>Herbert</i> , <i>Merchant</i> , <i>Mercy</i> , <i>Owen</i> , <i>phrentick</i> , <i>verdict</i> , <i>yellow</i> , &c. founded as with an <i>a</i> .	
a	ea?	When it may be founded <i>ea</i> , as when <i>able</i> is added to such as end in <i>ce</i> , and <i>ge</i> , as <i>changeable</i> , <i>chargeable</i> , <i>manageable</i> , <i>peaceable</i> <i>serviceable</i> , &c. And in <i>Ocean</i> , <i>pageant</i> , <i>Prigean</i> , <i>Serjeant</i> , <i>Vengeance</i> ; founded as with <i>a</i>	
a	ea?	In <i>beard</i> , and <i>heart</i> , to distinguish them from <i>bard</i> (not soft) <i>Hart</i> (or <i>Stag</i> .)	
a	ei?	See <i>ai</i> — <i>ei</i> ; <i>ai</i> — <i>eig</i> ; <i>ai</i> — <i>eigh</i> . For there are no other.	
a	ena?	In <i>enamel</i> founded <i>amel</i> .	
a	exa?	In <i>exasperate</i> founded <i>asperate</i> .	
a	ey?	See <i>ai</i> — <i>ey</i> . For there are no other.	
a	ba?	When it may be founded <i>ba</i> , as in <i>balleluiab</i> , <i>bar- bergeon</i> , <i>habiliment</i> , <i>barver-du-pois</i> , &c. And in <i>ham</i> founded <i>am</i> , in the End of the Names of Places in <i>England</i> ; as <i>Broxbam</i> , <i>Buckingham</i> , &c. See <i>am</i> — <i>ham</i> .	
	Note	That the way to find a silent <i>b</i> is to found the Word, that begins with it after a <i>Vowel</i> ; as <i>a bat</i> ; <i>a head</i> ; <i>two bats</i> ; <i>two heads</i> ; <i>three bats</i> ; <i>three heads</i> , &c. or to found them alone; as <i>bat</i> , <i>head</i> , &c.	
a	i?	See <i>able</i> — <i>ible</i> .	
a	ia?	When it may be founded <i>ia</i> ; as in <i>carriage</i> , <i>Christian</i> , <i>diamond</i> , <i>Marriage</i> , <i>Parliament</i> , <i>Spaniard</i> , VALIANT WILLIAM , &c. See <i>e</i> — <i>ia</i> .	

When

Questions		Answers.	A.																								
When is the Sound of	writ-ten.																										
a	ia?	When you have the Sound <i>ja</i> , or <i>sha</i> , appearing, as in the last Syllable of Words of two or more Syllables, as <i>associate</i> , <i>Grecian</i> , <i>Phrygian</i> , <i>Stygian</i> , &c. See <i>ja</i> , and <i>sha</i> . (1) Except <i>Marshal</i> , and <i>Trojan</i> . (2) Except all Scripture Names, as <i>Elijah</i> , <i>Elisha</i> , &c. (3) Except a few, that sound <i>ja</i> or <i>sha</i> that are writ <i>ea</i> , as <i>Ocean</i> , &c. See <i>a</i> — <i>ea</i> — and <i>ja</i> , and <i>sha</i> , in their proper Places.																									
a	ina?	When it may be sounded <i>ina</i> , as in <i>inamel</i> , <i>inamour'd</i> , &c. sounded <i>amel</i> , <i>amour'd</i> .																									
a	ioa?	See <i>x</i> — <i>ctio</i> .																									
a	o?	When it may be sounded <i>o</i> ; as in these twelve viz. <table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>anon</i></td><td><i>fagot</i></td><td><i>Guidot</i></td><td><i>Maggot</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>bigot</i></td><td><i>flagon</i></td><td><i>barlot</i></td><td><i>spigot</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>carot</i></td><td><i>gigot</i></td><td><i>ingot</i></td><td><i>Wagon</i></td></tr> </table>		<i>anon</i>	<i>fagot</i>	<i>Guidot</i>	<i>Maggot</i>	<i>bigot</i>	<i>flagon</i>	<i>barlot</i>	<i>spigot</i>	<i>carot</i>	<i>gigot</i>	<i>ingot</i>	<i>Wagon</i>												
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<i>carot</i>	<i>gigot</i>	<i>ingot</i>	<i>Wagon</i>																								
a	oa?	In <i>bezoar</i> , <i>zedoary</i> , sounded <i>bezar</i> , <i>zedary</i> .																									
a	ua?	When it may be sounded <i>ua</i> as in <table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>annual</i></td><td><i>guard</i></td><td><i>perpetual</i></td><td><i>Textuary</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>casualty</i></td><td><i>guardian</i></td><td><i>promptuary</i></td><td><i>Vant-guard</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>continual</i></td><td><i>January</i></td><td><i>punctual</i></td><td><i>Victuals</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>effctual</i></td><td><i>Language</i></td><td><i>Sanctuary</i></td><td><i>Virtual</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Electuary</i></td><td><i>mortuary</i></td><td><i>sensual</i></td><td><i>Visual</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>February</i></td><td><i>mutual</i></td><td><i>sumptuary</i></td><td><i>usual</i></td></tr> </table>		<i>annual</i>	<i>guard</i>	<i>perpetual</i>	<i>Textuary</i>	<i>casualty</i>	<i>guardian</i>	<i>promptuary</i>	<i>Vant-guard</i>	<i>continual</i>	<i>January</i>	<i>punctual</i>	<i>Victuals</i>	<i>effctual</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>Sanctuary</i>	<i>Virtual</i>	<i>Electuary</i>	<i>mortuary</i>	<i>sensual</i>	<i>Visual</i>	<i>February</i>	<i>mutual</i>	<i>sumptuary</i>	<i>usual</i>
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<i>February</i>	<i>mutual</i>	<i>sumptuary</i>	<i>usual</i>																								
a	wa?	When it may be sounded <i>wa</i> , as in <i>ward</i> , &c. in the End of Words, such are <table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>athwart</i></td><td><i>Edward</i></td><td><i>Northward</i></td><td><i>twang</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>backward</i></td><td><i>forward</i></td><td><i>perswade</i></td><td><i>toward</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>coward</i></td><td><i>froward</i></td><td><i>outward</i></td><td><i>wayward</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>diswade</i></td><td><i>Howard</i></td><td><i>Southward</i></td><td><i>Westward</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Eastward</i></td><td><i>inward</i></td><td><i>thwart</i></td><td><i>Windward</i>, &c.</td></tr> </table>		<i>athwart</i>	<i>Edward</i>	<i>Northward</i>	<i>twang</i>	<i>backward</i>	<i>forward</i>	<i>perswade</i>	<i>toward</i>	<i>coward</i>	<i>froward</i>	<i>outward</i>	<i>wayward</i>	<i>diswade</i>	<i>Howard</i>	<i>Southward</i>	<i>Westward</i>	<i>Eastward</i>	<i>inward</i>	<i>thwart</i>	<i>Windward</i> , &c.				
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		E	In																								

An Alphabetical Spelling Dialogue.

Questions		Answers.	A.	AB.	AC.	AD.	AE.	AF.	AI.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten.								
a	wha?	In somewhat founded som'at.							
able	ible?	When it may be founded ible, as in comprehensible, defensible, extensible, feasible, sensible, &c. which some found as with able.							
ac	acq?	See ag — acq.							
ach	atch?	In atchieve founded achieve.							
aco	acco?	When it may be founded acco in the Beginning of all Words, as accommodate, &c. except only acorn, See kk — cc.							
aer	air?	When it may be founded air, as in fair, pair, &c. see aier — air, for they are all the same.							
aer	eir?	When ei is founded ai before r as in heir, their, &c. see aier — eir.							
af	apph?	See aph — apph.							
ai	aia?	In Caiaphas, Guaiacum, founded Caiphas Guaicum.							
ai	aie?	When i is added to such as end in ay, as bay, baies; stay, staies, &c. but the e is needless and undecent, where there are two Vowels to keep the Sound long. Therefore laid, lais; said, sais, &c. are best written.							
ai	aig?	See n — gn, where you have all such.							
ai	aigh?	In four, viz. fraigh, freight (or freight), plaight, straight.							
ai	ave?	In Daventry founded Daintry.							
ai	ay?	In the End of all Words, and before a Vowel. Except where it is eigh, or ey, which you'll find in their proper Places.							
ai	ayo?	In Mayor founded Mair.							
ai	ei?	In these twelve Words,							
		blein	distrein	beir	Veil				
		conceit	beifer	reins	Vein				
		deceis	beinous	their	weif				

Questions		Answers.	AI. AK. AM.												
When is the Sound of	writ-ten.														
ai	eig?	In five, viz. <i>darreign, deign, feign, reign, sovereign,</i> (or <i>soveraign</i>) In these twelve Words.													
ai	eigh?	<table><tr><td><i>conveigh</i></td><td><i>beigh!</i></td><td><i>neigh</i></td><td><i>streight</i></td></tr><tr><td><i>eight</i></td><td><i>height</i></td><td><i>neighbour</i></td><td><i>surveigh</i></td></tr><tr><td><i>freight</i></td><td><i>inveigh</i></td><td><i>purveigh</i></td><td><i>weigh</i></td></tr></table>	<i>conveigh</i>	<i>beigh!</i>	<i>neigh</i>	<i>streight</i>	<i>eight</i>	<i>height</i>	<i>neighbour</i>	<i>surveigh</i>	<i>freight</i>	<i>inveigh</i>	<i>purveigh</i>	<i>weigh</i>	
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<i>freight</i>	<i>inveigh</i>	<i>purveigh</i>	<i>weigh</i>												
		And their <i>Derivatives</i> , as <i>eighteen, weight, &c.</i>													
ai	eip?	In <i>receipt</i> founded <i>resait</i> .													
ai	es?	In <i>demesn</i> founded <i>demain</i> .													
ai	ey?	In twelve of one Syllable, viz.													
		<table><tr><td><i>brey</i></td><td><i>grey</i></td><td><i>key</i></td><td><i>Sey</i></td><td><i>they</i></td><td><i>Wey</i> (a River)</td></tr><tr><td><i>Grey</i></td><td><i>hey!</i></td><td><i>prey</i></td><td><i>sey</i></td><td><i>trey</i></td><td><i>whey</i></td></tr></table>		<i>brey</i>	<i>grey</i>	<i>key</i>	<i>Sey</i>	<i>they</i>	<i>Wey</i> (a River)	<i>Grey</i>	<i>hey!</i>	<i>prey</i>	<i>sey</i>	<i>trey</i>	<i>whey</i>
<i>brey</i>	<i>grey</i>	<i>key</i>	<i>Sey</i>	<i>they</i>	<i>Wey</i> (a River)										
<i>Grey</i>	<i>hey!</i>	<i>prey</i>	<i>sey</i>	<i>trey</i>	<i>whey</i>										
		And their <i>Derivatives</i> , as <i>breying, Weymouth, &c.</i>													
aj.	adj?	When it may be founded <i>adj</i> , as in													
		<table><tr><td><i>adjacent</i></td><td><i>adjourn</i></td><td><i>adjure</i></td><td><i>adjutor</i></td></tr><tr><td><i>Adjective</i></td><td><i>adjudge</i></td><td><i>adjust</i></td><td><i>coadjutor</i></td></tr><tr><td><i>adjoin</i></td><td><i>Adjunct</i></td><td><i>adjutant</i></td><td><i>Coadjutrix</i></td></tr></table>		<i>adjacent</i>	<i>adjourn</i>	<i>adjure</i>	<i>adjutor</i>	<i>Adjective</i>	<i>adjudge</i>	<i>adjust</i>	<i>coadjutor</i>	<i>adjoin</i>	<i>Adjunct</i>	<i>adjutant</i>	<i>Coadjutrix</i>
<i>adjacent</i>	<i>adjourn</i>	<i>adjure</i>	<i>adjutor</i>												
<i>Adjective</i>	<i>adjudge</i>	<i>adjust</i>	<i>coadjutor</i>												
<i>adjoin</i>	<i>Adjunct</i>	<i>adjutant</i>	<i>Coadjutrix</i>												
aier	air?	When it may be founded <i>air</i> , as in <i>fair, repair, stair, &c.</i>													
aier	eir?	When <i>eir</i> is founded <i>aier</i> as in <i>heir, their, &c.</i> See <i>ai—ei</i> .													
ak	acq?	See <i>aq—acq</i> .													
am	almo?	In <i>Almoner</i> founded <i>Amner</i> .													
am	ham?	In the End of the Names of English Places, as in													
		<table><tr><td><i>Broxbam</i></td><td><i>Chapham</i></td><td><i>Dowbam</i></td><td><i>Notingham</i></td></tr><tr><td><i>Buckingham</i></td><td><i>Cunningham</i></td><td><i>Effingham</i></td><td><i>Shorebam, &c.</i></td></tr></table>		<i>Broxbam</i>	<i>Chapham</i>	<i>Dowbam</i>	<i>Notingham</i>	<i>Buckingham</i>	<i>Cunningham</i>	<i>Effingham</i>	<i>Shorebam, &c.</i>				
<i>Broxbam</i>	<i>Chapham</i>	<i>Dowbam</i>	<i>Notingham</i>												
<i>Buckingham</i>	<i>Cunningham</i>	<i>Effingham</i>	<i>Shorebam, &c.</i>												
		E 2	Always												

Questions.		Answers. AN. AP. AQ. AR. AS. AT.
When is the Sound of	written.	
ance	ands?	Always when it may be founded <i>ands</i> , as in <i>commands</i> , <i>reprimands</i> , &c. carelessly founded, as with <i>ance</i> without <i>d</i> , which is apt to be silent between <i>Consonants</i> .
ance	ants?	When it may be founded <i>ants</i> , as <i>Covenants</i> , &c. founded as without the <i>t</i> ; for <i>d</i> and <i>t</i> are very apt to be silent between two <i>Consonants</i> .
ant	if it?	In <i>an't</i> for <i>if it</i> please you.
aph	apph?	In <i>sapphick</i> , <i>sapphire</i> , founded <i>saffick</i> , <i>safire</i> , &c.
aq	acq?	When it may be founded <i>acq</i> , as in <i>acquaint</i> <i>acquiesce</i> , <i>acquire</i> , <i>acquit</i> , <i>acquittal</i> , <i>acquittance</i> .
ar	ar?	When it cannot be founded <i>er</i> , <i>or</i> , <i>our</i> , <i>ur</i> , <i>ure</i> , or any way but <i>ar</i> , as in <i>pardon</i> , <i>Parson</i> , <i>party</i> , &c.
ar	er?	In all Words when it may be founded <i>er</i> in the End thereof; as <i>anger</i> , <i>finger</i> , <i>linger</i> , &c. (1) Except it may be founded <i>or</i> , or <i>our</i> ; for then it is written <i>or</i> or <i>our</i> , that is, <i>or</i> , when it cannot be founded <i>our</i> ; and <i>our</i> , when it may be founded <i>our</i> . (2) Except also such as are written <i>ar</i> . See <i>e</i> — <i>a</i> where you have all such.
ar	er?	In all that may be founded <i>er</i> , as in <i>per</i> in the Beginning of Words, which People are apt to found as <i>par</i> , as <i>perfect</i> for <i>perfect</i> , &c. See <i>par</i> — <i>par</i> ; and <i>par</i> — <i>per</i> .
ark	arch?	See <i>k</i> — <i>ch</i> .
as	ace?	When short <i>as</i> in the End of Words may be founded <i>ace</i> , as in <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; gap: 20px; margin-top: 10px;"> <i>Boniface</i> <i>pallace</i> <i>solace</i> <i>Eustace</i> <i>pinnacle</i> <i>surface</i> </div>
as	isce?	In <i>Miscelane</i> founded <i>Maslin</i> (or <i>Maslan</i> .)
afi	ati?	Before a Vowel. See <i>sh</i> , where you have all such Matters.
at	ate?	When it may be founded <i>ate</i> , as in the End of all Words of three or more Syllables, such are <i>animate</i> , <i>intimate</i> ,

Questions.		Answers.	AR. AS. AT. AU.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten		
ative	itive?	timate, ruminare, &c. which are often sounded short, as without an e.	
(1)		When it may be sounded <i>itive</i> , as in <i>vomitive</i> , &c.	
au	a?	Always before the Sound of <i>l</i> , as in <i>all</i> , <i>ball</i> , &c.	
		(1) Except nine that have <i>au</i> before <i>l</i> , viz. <i>assault</i> , <i>caul</i> (of the guts) <i>fault</i> , <i>Henault</i> , <i>Paul</i> , <i>ribauldry</i> , <i>Saul</i> , <i>Vault</i> (or Cellar) <i>whaul</i> , (as <i>whaul-eyed</i> .)	
		(2) Except eleven that have <i>aw</i> before <i>l</i> . viz.	
		<i>awl</i> (for shoes) <i>brawl</i> <i>drawl</i> <i>spawl</i> <i>squawl</i> <i>yawl</i> <i>barwl</i> (or cry) <i>crawl</i> <i>scrawl</i> <i>sprawl</i> <i>wawl</i> (as Cats.	
(2)		Always before silent <i>l</i> . Except in <i>fault</i> , and <i>Vault</i> .	
au	a?	See <i>au</i> — <i>al</i> .	
(3)		In all Words before the following Letters,	
au	a?	<i>mb</i> as in <i>ambs</i> ace, <i>Jambs</i> , <i>shambles</i> , &c. <i>nce</i> as in <i>dance</i> , <i>enhance</i> , <i>lance</i> , <i>prance</i> , &c. <i>nch</i> as in <i>punch</i> , <i>stanch</i> , &c. <i>nd</i> as in <i>glanders</i> , <i>sanders</i> &c. <i>viz.</i> <i>ni</i> as in <i>flant</i> , <i>slant</i> , &c. <i>rr</i> as in <i>arrand</i> , <i>arrant</i> , <i>arrears</i> , <i>arrest</i> . <i>arrive</i> , <i>arrogant</i> , <i>arrow</i> , <i>barrow</i> <i>farrow</i> , <i>harrow</i> , <i>marrow</i> , <i>narrow</i> . <i>tb</i> as in <i>father</i> , &c.	
		Except such as are written <i>au</i> before <i>nd</i> , and <i>nt</i> where <i>a</i> is written <i>au</i> , viz. <i>aunt</i> , <i>daunt</i> , <i>flaunt</i> , <i>haunt</i> , <i>laund</i> , <i>maund</i> , <i>maunder</i> , <i>taunt</i> , <i>vaunt</i> .	
(4)		In <i>water</i> , sounded <i>wauter</i> .	
au	a?		

Questions.		Answers.	U.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten		
		<div>[4]</div> <div>[3]</div> <div>[3]</div> <div>[4]</div> <div>[10]</div>	<div>b in <i>St. Albans, alburn, Talbot, talbot.</i></div> <div>c in <i>falchion, falcon, Falconbridge.</i></div> <div>d in <i>balderdash, caldron, chaldron.</i></div> <div>f in <i>calf, gallimalfry, half, Pralf.</i></div> <div>k in <i>balk, calk, chalk, stalk, talk, walk, defalk, Dundalk, Falkland, Malkin.</i></div>
au	al?	<div>In 51 Words where- of</div> <div>[17]</div> <div>[1]</div> <div>[3]</div> <div>[6]</div>	<div>Before</div> <div>m in <i>balm, calm, balm, palm, psalm, qualm, shalm, Almanack, almond, Almoner, almost, alms, Eve-shalm, Falmouth, Malmsey, Palmer, Salmon.</i></div> <div>ph in <i>Ralph.</i></div> <div>t in <i>falter, valt (leap) Walter.</i></div> <div>v in <i>calve, calves; halve, halves; salve, salves.</i></div>
au	au?	In all Words before silent <i>gh</i> , and all double Consonants, whereof the last is not an added one, as <i>s</i> in <i>downs</i> , &c. and in all Words that come from other Languages; and all Words whatsoever, not directed to be otherwise written under this Sound of <i>au</i> .	
au	augb?	In these twelve, viz.	
		<div>caught</div> <div>Connaught</div> <div>daughter</div>	<div>draught</div> <div>fraught</div> <div>haught</div>
		<div>Laugh</div> <div>laught</div> <div>naught</div>	<div>naug bry</div> <div>slaugh ter</div> <div>taugh t</div>
au	augu?	In <i>Augustine</i> sounded <i>Austine</i> .	
au	aw?	In the End of all Words, and before a Vowel, or <i>y</i> , as <i>saw, sawing, sawyer, Lawyer, &c.</i>	
		Except	

Questions.		Answers.	AU.																
When is the Sound of	writ-ten																		
		Except it may be founded <i>ow</i> , for then it is written <i>ow</i> .																	
<i>au</i>	<i>aw</i> ?	In the eleven before <i>l</i> , that are abovementioned.																	
<i>au</i>	<i>aw</i> ?	In all that end in the Sound of <i>awn</i> , <i>awns</i> , or <i>awny</i> .																	
<i>au</i>	<i>aw</i> ?	In all that begin with the Sound of <i>awk</i> , <i>hawk</i> — <i>bawb</i> , <i>dawb</i> — <i>bawd</i> , <i>gawd</i> : as <i>awkward</i> , <i>hawking</i> — <i>bawbles</i> , <i>dawbing</i> — <i>bawdy</i> , <i>gawdy</i> . And in <i>bawm</i> , (an Herb) and <i>sawt</i> bitch.																	
<i>au</i>	<i>ea</i> ?	In <i>yea</i> founded <i>yaw</i> , as the <i>Dutch</i> , and some <i>Rusticks</i> do.																	
<i>au</i>	<i>ew</i> ?	In <i>chew</i> founded <i>chaw</i> . See <i>o. ew</i> .																	
<i>au</i>	<i>o</i> ?	When it may be founded as short <i>o</i> before <i>l</i> , or <i>r</i> , as in these six, <i>collow</i> , <i>follow</i> , <i>hollow</i> , <i>scollop</i> , <i>Solomon</i> , <i>trollop</i> . And in <i>borrow</i> , <i>morrow</i> , <i>sorrow</i> , <i>sort</i> . In <i>soft</i> , and <i>om</i> in <i>Solomon</i> .																	
<i>u</i>	<i>o</i> ?	In three; viz. <i>abroad</i> , <i>broad</i> , <i>groat</i> .																	
<i>u</i>	<i>oa</i> ?	In these sixteen Words, viz.																	
<i>u</i>	<i>ough</i> ?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>besought</i></td><td><i>drought</i></td><td><i>Loughton</i></td><td><i>sought</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>bought</i></td><td><i>Droughton</i></td><td><i>mought</i></td><td><i>Stoughton</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>brought</i></td><td><i>fought</i></td><td><i>nough</i></td><td><i>thought</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Broughton</i></td><td><i>Houghton</i></td><td><i>ought</i></td><td><i>wrought</i></td></tr> </table>		<i>besought</i>	<i>drought</i>	<i>Loughton</i>	<i>sought</i>	<i>bought</i>	<i>Droughton</i>	<i>mought</i>	<i>Stoughton</i>	<i>brought</i>	<i>fought</i>	<i>nough</i>	<i>thought</i>	<i>Broughton</i>	<i>Houghton</i>	<i>ought</i>	<i>wrought</i>
<i>besought</i>	<i>drought</i>	<i>Loughton</i>	<i>sought</i>																
<i>bought</i>	<i>Droughton</i>	<i>mought</i>	<i>Stoughton</i>																
<i>brought</i>	<i>fought</i>	<i>nough</i>	<i>thought</i>																
<i>Broughton</i>	<i>Houghton</i>	<i>ought</i>	<i>wrought</i>																
		See <i>o</i> written <i>ough</i> .																	
<i>au</i>	<i>ow</i> ?	When it may be founded <i>ow</i> before a Vowel, or in the End of Words; as in <i>borrow</i> , <i>borrowing</i> , <i>callow</i> , <i>collow</i> , <i>fallow</i> , <i>follow</i> , <i>hallow</i> , <i>hollow</i> , <i>mellow</i> , <i>fallow</i> , <i>sorrow</i> , &c. when their <i>ow</i> (as commonly it is) is founded as <i>au</i> .																	
<i>auer</i>	<i>aur</i> ?	When it may be founded <i>aur</i> , as in <i>centaur</i> , &c. Men being apt to found <i>aur</i> , as <i>auer</i> .																	
<i>aül</i>	<i>all</i> ?	See <i>au</i> — <i>a</i> .																	
<i>aur</i>	<i>arr</i> ?	See <i>au</i> — <i>a</i> .																	

See

Questions.		Answers.	AW. AX. AY. B.
When is the Sound of	written		
aw	au?	See <i>au</i> — <i>au</i> .	
ax	acc?	In the Beginning of all Words, as <i>accent</i> , &c. except <i>ax</i> , <i>axel</i> , <i>axiom</i> , <i>axvetch</i> , and <i>axweed</i> .	
ay	ai?	When a Consonant is added to such as end in <i>ay</i> , as <i>lay laid</i> ; <i>pay paid</i> ; <i>say said</i> ; <i>paiment</i> , &c.	
ay	yea?	In <i>yea</i> commonly sounded <i>ay</i> .	
ayer	air?	See <i>aier</i> — <i>air</i> .	
ayer	eir?	See <i>aier</i> — <i>eir</i> .	
B.			
(1)	Note	T HAT <i>b</i> and <i>p</i> being like in Sound, and <i>b</i> the easier and sweeter; <i>p</i> does sometimes take the Sound of <i>b</i> , as in <i>Deputy</i> sounded <i>Debuty</i> , &c.	
(2)	Note	That <i>b p</i> , and <i>p b</i> are never written; except in <i>Compounds</i> , whereof one brings <i>b</i> , and the other <i>p</i> , to meet; as in <i>cup-board</i> , <i>shop-board</i> , &c.	
(3)	Note	That the flat Sound of <i>Vowels</i> is very apt to vanish, and be slipt over in the Beginning of Words; as in <i>Apprentice</i> , <i>abate</i> , <i>abatement</i> , <i>affraid</i> , &c. which are often sounded without the <i>a</i> in the Beginning.	
<i>b</i>	<i>ab?</i>	When it may be sounded <i>ab</i> , as in the Beginning of these Words, which are often sounded without the <i>a</i> .	
		<i>abate</i> <i>abett</i> <i>abide</i> <i>about</i> <i>abutt</i>	
		<i>abatement</i> <i>abetting</i> <i>aboue</i> <i>abundance</i> <i>abuttals</i>	
<i>b</i>	<i>abb?</i>	When it may be sounded as <i>abb</i> ; as in <i>abbreviate</i> , sounded <i>breviate</i> .	
<i>b</i>	<i>bb?</i>	When the Chapter of <i>double Letters</i> directs it.	
<i>b</i>	<i>b?</i>	In <i>ebullition</i> sounded often <i>bullition</i> .	
<i>b</i>	<i>emb?</i>	When it may be sounded <i>emb</i> , as in <i>embalm</i> , <i>embezil</i> , <i>embody</i> , <i>embowel</i> , <i>embroider</i> ; often sounded, <i>balm</i> , <i>bezil</i> , <i>body</i> , <i>bowel</i> , <i>broider</i> .	
		When	

Questions		Answers.	B. BB. BE. BP.
When is the Sound of	written.		
<i>b</i>	<i>be?</i>	When the Chapter of <i>silent e</i> directs it.	
<i>b</i>	<i>imb?</i>	See <i>b</i> — <i>emb</i> ; for they are the same.	
<i>b</i>	<i>lb?</i>	In <i>Holborn</i> . See <i>au</i> — <i>al</i> , where you have all other Words of that kind.	
<i>b</i>	<i>ob?</i>	When it may be sounded <i>ob</i> ; as in <i>obedience</i> , <i>obey- sance</i> ; wherein the <i>o</i> is sometimes slipt over in the common Run of Discourse.	
<i>b</i>	<i>p?</i>	When it may be sounded <i>p</i> , as in	
		<i>Baptism</i>	<i>Cupid</i>
		<i>capable</i>	<i>Deputy</i>
		<i>culpable</i>	<i>Gospel</i>
		<i>Faster</i>	<i>Jupiter</i>
		<i>napkin</i>	<i>pass-port</i>
			<i>pipkin, &c.</i>
<i>bb</i>	<i>b?</i>	In which the <i>p</i> is often sounded as <i>b</i> , as in <i>Debuty</i> , <i>pass-board</i> . &c.	
		When the <i>Vowel</i> before <i>b</i> may be sounded long, or by it self, without the following Consonant in the <i>Word</i> concern'd, or any other of like <i>Sound</i> , and <i>Significa- tion</i> ; as in <i>Vicar</i> , tho' it sounds as <i>Vicar</i> ; because you may sound <i>vi-carious</i> , &c. And in these eight, <i>cabin</i> , <i>cabinet</i> , <i>liberal</i> , <i>liberty</i> , <i>riband</i> , <i>ribauldry</i> , <i>tribulation</i> , <i>tri- bute</i> , which sound as if they had <i>bb</i> .	
<i>bb</i>	<i>bb?</i>	When the Chapter of <i>double Letters</i> directs it.	
<i>bb</i>	<i>pb?</i>	In <i>Cupboard</i> sounded <i>Cubberd</i> .	
<i>beu</i>	<i>beau?</i>	In the Beginning of all Words, as in <i>Beauclare</i> , <i>Beau- fort</i> , <i>Beaumaris</i> , <i>Beaumont</i> , <i>beautify</i> , &c.	
<i>bp</i>	<i>pp?</i>	Always. Except the Parts of Compounds bring <i>b</i> and <i>p</i> to meet.	
		F	C. That

Questions.		Answers.	C. CE. CH.
When is the sound of	written		
(1)	Note	<p>THAT C has two Sounds, that of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} k \text{ as in } cap, cat, \&c. \text{ which is handled under K.} \\ s, \text{ as in } ace, ice, \&c. \text{ handled under S.} \end{array} \right.$</p>	
(2)	Note	That <i>c</i> in <i>ch</i> , having a different Sound from <i>k</i> or <i>s</i> , must be handled here.	
(3)	Note	That the Sound of <i>ch</i> is like that of <i>j</i> or <i>g</i> in <i>age</i> , and <i>sh</i> ; but harder than either; therefore it often takes their Sound, but they never take its Sound. See <i>j</i> . and <i>sh</i> .	
ce	se?	When <i>ce</i> in the End of Nouns Substantives takes the Sound of <i>se</i> in Verbs, as in <i>Advice</i> , to <i>advise</i> ; <i>device</i> , to <i>devise</i> , &c. but not when the Sound of <i>c</i> or <i>s</i> remains in the Verbs, as <i>face</i> , to <i>face</i> , <i>facing</i> ; <i>pace</i> , to <i>pace</i> , <i>pacing</i> , &c.	
ch	atch?	In <i>achievements</i> , sometimes founded <i>chievements</i> .	
ch	chi?	In <i>inchpin</i> , founded <i>inchpin</i> .	
ch	ench?	When it may be founded <i>ench</i> , as in <i>enchantments</i> founded <i>chantments</i> sometimes.	
ch	esch?	<p>In <i>Eschequer</i> } founded <i>chequer</i>. In <i>Exchequer</i> }</p>	
ch	exch?		
	Note	That <i>Eschequer</i> is the true Word, tho' <i>Exchequer</i> is commonly written.	
ch	inch?	See <i>ch</i> — <i>ench</i> ; for they are the same.	
ch	tch?	When it sounds short, and in <i>atchieve</i> , <i>batch</i> , <i>bitch</i> , <i>ditch</i> , &c.	
		(1) Except in <i>Wich</i> in the End of the Names of Places; as <i>Greenwich</i> , <i>Ipswich</i> , <i>Norwich</i> , &c.	
		(2) Except when two Vowels come before it, tho' tis founded short; as in <i>leachery</i> , <i>touch</i> , <i>treachery</i> , &c.	
		(3) Except these nine.	

Questions.		Answers.	CH.	CO.	D.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten				
		cich estrich much	nich Prichard rich	Richard such which.	
ches co	xxas? qui?	In Piazzas, founded piaches. In liquirice, founded licorice.			
D.					
(1)	Note	T H A T the Sound of <i>d</i> and <i>t</i> are like ; and that of <i>d</i> easier and sweeter : Therefore <i>t</i> may be apt to take the Sound <i>d</i> .			
(2)	Note	That <i>dt</i> , and <i>td</i> are too like to be sounded together, and therefore never written together ; except the Parts of Compounds bring them to meet.			
(3)	Note	That <i>d</i> may be added to all Letters in the End of Words when there is occasion. Except <i>d</i> , and <i>t</i> ; and <i>f</i> , <i>k</i> , <i>p</i> , <i>s</i> , <i>sh</i> , when they sound short ; as <i>stuf</i> , <i>lockt</i> , <i>stopt</i> , <i>past</i> , <i>wast</i> , to which <i>t</i> is added ; as 'tis also to <i>ch</i> , and <i>x</i> , (because <i>ch</i> is <i>dsh</i> , and <i>x</i> <i>ks</i> .) as in <i>enricht</i> , <i>vext</i> , &c. Yet <i>d</i> , or <i>ed</i> are commonly us'd, as <i>stuf'd</i> , <i>vexed</i> , &c.			
(4)	Note	That <i>d</i> is apt to be silent after Consonants, but more especially between them, as in <i>handmaid</i> , &c. particularly if <i>n</i> goes before it, as <i>landlord</i> , &c. of which more in the Rules below.			
<i>d</i>	<i>bd</i> ?	In <i>bdellium</i> , founded <i>dellium</i> .			
<i>d</i>	<i>dary</i> ?	In <i>Prebendary</i> , founded <i>Prebend</i> .			
<i>d</i>	<i>dd</i> ?	When the Chapter of double Letters directs it.			
<i>d</i>	<i>de</i> ?	When the Chapter of silent <i>e</i> directs it.			
<i>d</i>	<i>end</i> ?	When it may be sounded <i>end</i> , as in <i>endamage</i> , <i>endanger</i> , <i>endorse</i> , <i>endure</i> , founded <i>dure</i> , <i>damage</i> , &c.			
		F 2	When		

Questions.		Answers. D. DD. DG. DH. DN. DS. DT. DU.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten.	
d	ind?	When it may be founded <i>ind</i> , as <i>indent</i> . See <i>d—end</i> .
d	ld?	When it may be founded <i>ld</i> , as in <i>could</i> , <i>should</i> , <i>solder</i> , <i>souldier</i> , <i>would</i> , which are commonly founded without the <i>l</i> , as <i>cou'd</i> or <i>coo'd</i> , &c.
d	t?	In <i>bolt</i> founded <i>hold</i> , as I have a <i>hold</i> for <i>bolt</i> ; <i>passport</i> founded <i>passbord</i> , &c.
d	tb?	When it may be founded <i>tb</i> , as in <i>burthen</i> , <i>Caermarthen</i> , <i>fathom</i> , <i>murther</i> , <i>putber</i> , founded <i>burden</i> , <i>Caermarden</i> , <i>fadom</i> , <i>murder</i> , <i>pudder</i> .
dd	d?	When the Chapter of double Letters directs. And in these ten. <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 5px;"> adage Idiot modern pedegree sediment </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 5px;"> credit Madam modest pedestal shadow. </div>
dd	dd?	When the said Chapter directs it.
dg	cb?	When it may be founded <i>cb</i> , as in <i>wich</i> in the End of the Names of Places; such as <i>Eastwich</i> , <i>Harwich</i> , &c. and in <i>estrich</i> .
dg	g?	In all Words that found short, and come from the Latine, as in <i>agil</i> , <i>college</i> , <i>digit</i> , <i>fragil</i> , <i>frigid</i> , <i>Magelane</i> , <i>Magick</i> , &c. And in <i>flagelet</i> , <i>legerdemain</i> , <i>pigeon</i> , <i>Roger</i> , which are written with a <i>g</i> , not <i>dg</i> , tho' they found short.
dge	cb?	See <i>dg</i> , — <i>cb</i> , which are the same.
db	denb?	In <i>Maidenhead</i> founded <i>Maidhead</i> .
dn	den?	See <i>n</i> — <i>en</i> .
dn	din?	In <i>Ordinance</i> , <i>ordinary</i> , founded <i>ord'nance</i> , <i>ord'nary</i> .
dn	don?	See <i>n</i> — <i>on</i> .
dsh	g?	Always. See <i>j</i> for <i>dsh</i> ; <i>j</i> and <i>g</i> have the same Sound.
dt	ti?	In all Words, except Compounds, that bring the <i>d</i> and <i>t</i> to meet.
du	dw?	In all Words before a Vowel in the same Syllable, as
dul	dwle?	<i>dwarf</i> , <i>dwell</i> , &c.
	dle?	See <i>ul</i> — <i>le</i> .

E. That

Questions.		Answers.	E.																														
When is the Sound of	writ-ten																																
(1)	Note	T H A T final silent <i>e</i> , has a particular Chapter by it self; therefore we do not handle it here.																															
(2)	Note	That <i>e</i> is never written when it may be sounded <i>o</i> , or any Compound Sound, as that of <i>ai</i> , <i>au</i> , <i>ei</i> , <i>eo</i> , <i>ia</i> , <i>io</i> , &c. but according to those Sounds.																															
(3)	Note	That all, or most Vowels, simple or compound, are apt to sound as <i>e</i> , or <i>ü</i> (in <i>büt</i>) before <i>r</i> , which remember.																															
(4)	Note	That sounding <i>e</i> is never written in the End of English Words; except it be in <i>abce</i> (for the Alphabet,) or <i>the</i> .																															
(5)	Note	That when 'tis doubtful whether Words be written <i>em</i> , <i>en</i> ; or <i>im</i> , <i>in</i> , in the Beginning of Words, <i>em</i> , <i>en</i> are to be written before true English Words; and <i>im</i> , <i>in</i> before those that come from the Latine; as <i>embowel</i> , <i>impose</i> ; <i>endeavour</i> , <i>infer</i> , &c.																															
<i>e</i>	<i>a?</i>	When <i>er</i> may be sounded <i>ar</i> , as in these that end in <i>ar</i> .																															
		<table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>altar</i></td> <td><i>desart</i></td> <td><i>Mortar</i></td> <td><i>popular</i></td> <td><i>tartar</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>beggar</i></td> <td><i>dollar</i></td> <td><i>Nectar</i></td> <td><i>Scholar</i></td> <td><i>Vinegar</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Cedar</i></td> <td><i>familiar</i></td> <td><i>particular</i></td> <td><i>singular</i></td> <td><i>vulgar</i>.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>cellar</i></td> <td><i>Grammar</i></td> <td><i>peculiar</i></td> <td><i>Solar</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Cesar</i></td> <td><i>Lunar</i></td> <td><i>pillar</i></td> <td><i>stellar</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>collar</i></td> <td><i>Medlar</i></td> <td><i>Poplar</i></td> <td><i>sugar</i></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	<i>altar</i>	<i>desart</i>	<i>Mortar</i>	<i>popular</i>	<i>tartar</i>	<i>beggar</i>	<i>dollar</i>	<i>Nectar</i>	<i>Scholar</i>	<i>Vinegar</i>	<i>Cedar</i>	<i>familiar</i>	<i>particular</i>	<i>singular</i>	<i>vulgar</i> .	<i>cellar</i>	<i>Grammar</i>	<i>peculiar</i>	<i>Solar</i>		<i>Cesar</i>	<i>Lunar</i>	<i>pillar</i>	<i>stellar</i>		<i>collar</i>	<i>Medlar</i>	<i>Poplar</i>	<i>sugar</i>		
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<i>e</i>	<i>a?</i>	In those that end in the Sound of <i>ary</i> , as <i>commissary</i> , <i>emissary</i> , <i>Lunary</i> , <i>Rosary</i> , <i>rosemary</i> , <i>Solary</i> , &c.																															
<i>e</i>	<i>a?</i>	In those that end in <i>ard</i> , as in																															

baſard

Questions		Answers.	E.																								
When is the Sound of	written.																										
		<i>bastard</i> <i>bustard</i> <i>buzzard</i> <i>costard</i>	<i>Custard</i> <i>Eastward</i> <i>forward</i> <i>Howard</i>																								
			<i>Northward</i> <i>standard, &c.</i>																								
e	a?	<p>Except such as end in <i>beard</i> or <i>berd</i>, as <i>Cow-berd</i>, <i>fil-beard</i>, &c. which some sound as ending in <i>ard</i>.</p> <p>In <i>para</i> in the Beginning of Words, as in <i>para-graph</i>, <i>parade</i>. &c. and all that may better sound <i>ar</i> than <i>er</i>, as <i>Parson</i>, <i>partake</i>, &c.</p>																									
e	u?	<p>In <i>Barbara</i>, <i>Jasmine</i>, <i>Morgan</i>, <i>Organ</i>, <i>Orphan</i>, <i>pall-mall</i>, <i>Thames</i>, <i>wrestle</i>.</p>																									
e	ai?	<p>When it may be sounded <i>ai</i>, as in</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>Abigail</i></td> <td><i>captain</i></td> <td><i>debonair</i></td> <td><i>said</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>affraid</i></td> <td><i>certain</i></td> <td><i>hainous</i></td> <td><i>Suis</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>again</i></td> <td><i>Chamberlain</i></td> <td><i>mountain</i></td> <td><i>suddain</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>against</i></td> <td><i>Chaplain</i></td> <td><i>murrain</i></td> <td><i>Vervain</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>bargain</i></td> <td><i>complaisant</i></td> <td><i>Prestain</i></td> <td><i>Villain</i>.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>captain</i></td> <td><i>curtain</i></td> <td><i>raisin</i></td> <td>See a — <i>ai</i>.</td> </tr> </table>		<i>Abigail</i>	<i>captain</i>	<i>debonair</i>	<i>said</i>	<i>affraid</i>	<i>certain</i>	<i>hainous</i>	<i>Suis</i>	<i>again</i>	<i>Chamberlain</i>	<i>mountain</i>	<i>suddain</i>	<i>against</i>	<i>Chaplain</i>	<i>murrain</i>	<i>Vervain</i>	<i>bargain</i>	<i>complaisant</i>	<i>Prestain</i>	<i>Villain</i> .	<i>captain</i>	<i>curtain</i>	<i>raisin</i>	See a — <i>ai</i> .
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e	aigh?	See <i>ai</i> — <i>aigh</i> .																									
e	au?	<p>When it may be sounded <i>au</i>; as in <i>centaury</i>, <i>restauration</i>, &c.</p>																									
e	aw?	<p>When it may be sounded <i>aw</i> in the End of Words, or before a Vowel.</p>																									
e	ay?	<p>When it may be sounded <i>ay</i> in the End of Words, or before a Vowel; as <i>decay</i>, <i>decaying</i>, &c.</p>																									
<p>(1) Except where <i>eigh</i> or <i>ey</i> sound <i>ay</i>; which you'll find in their proper Places.</p>																											
<p>(2) Ex-</p>																											

Questions

When is
the
Sound of

writ-
ten.

Answers.

E.

(2) Except those that have *e* in the End thereof (as coming from other Languages) which you may know by their not sounding *ay*, *ey*, or *y* long; as in *dy*, &c. Such are the following, viz.

<i>e</i>	<i>e?</i>	In <i>Apostrophe</i>	<i>Conge</i>	<i>premunire</i>	{ And several Scripture Names, that end in <i>e</i> .
		<i>Candace</i>	<i>Daphne</i>	<i>recipe</i>	
		<i>Cap-a-pe</i>	<i>epitome</i>	<i>simile</i>	
		<i>Catastrophe</i>	<i>Penelope</i>	<i>syncope</i>	

e *e?* In the End of all Scripture Names, that do not end in *eh*, as in

<i>Cloe</i>	<i>Jesse</i>	<i>Mytilene</i>
<i>Derbe</i>	<i>Jubile</i>	<i>Ninive</i>
<i>Gethsemane</i>	<i>Mamre</i>	<i>Phebe</i>

e *ea?* In *beu*, written *beau*, in the Beginning of all Words. See *beu* — *beau*.

e *ea?* In these ten; *blea*, *flea*, *Guinea*, *Marshalsea*, *pea*, *plea*, *sea*, *thea*, *brea*, *yea*.

e *ea?* In all Words or Syllables, that are, or may be founded long.

(1) Except twenty Words of one Syllable, whereof ten are English Words, viz.

<i>eke</i>	<i>e're (before)</i>	<i>rere</i>	<i>there</i>	<i>were</i>
<i>e're (ever)</i>	<i>mere</i>	<i>tbe</i>	<i>these</i>	<i>where</i>

And ten come from other Languages, viz.

<i>glebe</i>	<i>nape</i>	<i>sphere</i>	<i>Theme</i>
<i>Medes a (people)</i>	<i>scene</i>	<i>Swede</i>	
<i>mete (to measure)</i>	<i>scheme</i>	<i>Thebe</i>	

(2) Ex.

Questions.

When is
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Sound ofwrit-
ten

Answers.

E.

(2) Except these Words of two Syllables, that come from other Languages, viz.

adhere	concede	Hebrew	poeme	treble
antheme	credit	impede	serous	venew.
austere	discrete	negro	sincere	
blaspheme	felo	nephew	supreme	
cherub	female	obscene	systeme	
cohere	ferule	pedant	tenet	
complete	frequent	pedee	terrene	

And these English Words.

Crevise, Crewel, menow, nether, plevin, whether.

(3) Except all Scripture Names, and proper Names from other Languages; as Belus, Jehu, Jesus, &c.

(4) Except all that begin with the Sound of ce, de, e, per, pre, re, se; except the following fourteen;

deacon	earnest	Eaton	season
eager	Earnly	Reading	Seamstress.
eagle	Easter	reading	
early	eaten	reason	

(5) Except all Words of three or more Syllables, but where able is added to ce, or ge, as in serviceable, changeable, &c. (Se a — ea) and in these, viz.

Eleanor	Guinea	Pridgean	vengeance.
Defeasance	Leachery	rencaguer	
endeavour	Marshalsea	sergeant	
feasible	pageant	treachery	

e

ea?

In these Words of one Syllable, tho' sounded, or may be sounded short.

beard

An Alphabetical Spelling Dialogue.

41

Questions.		Answers.	E.		
When is the Sound of	writ-ten				
		<i>beard</i> <i>dear</i> <i>heard</i> <i>reach</i> <i>shread</i> <i>tread</i> <i>bread</i> <i>dearth</i> <i>heartb</i> <i>read</i> <i>slead</i> <i>wealth</i> <i>breadth</i> <i>death</i> <i>lead</i> <i>reath</i> <i>spread</i> <i>yearn.</i> <i>breast</i> <i>dread</i> <i>leap</i> <i>realm</i> <i>stead</i> <i>breath</i> <i>Earl</i> <i>meant</i> <i>searce</i> <i>stealth</i> <i>cleans</i> <i>earn</i> <i>meash</i> <i>search</i> <i>sweat</i> <i>dead</i> <i>earth</i> <i>pearce</i> <i>searge</i> <i>thread</i> <i>dealt</i> <i>head</i> <i>pearl</i> <i>sheard</i> <i>threat</i>			
e	ea?	In sixteen of two Syllables, viz.			
		<i>bedstead</i> <i>leacher</i> <i>peasant</i> <i>treasure</i> <i>bestead</i> <i>leather</i> <i>pheasant</i> <i>weapon</i> <i>leaven</i> <i>leaven</i> <i>pleasant</i> <i>weasand</i> <i>heavy</i> <i>measure</i> <i>steady</i> <i>weather.</i>			
	Note	That <i>ea</i> is changed to <i>e</i> in Verbs that signify a thing done and past, used alone without <i>did</i> , <i>didst</i> , <i>have</i> , <i>hath</i> , or <i>has</i> before them; as in I <i>spred</i> it, for I <i>did spread</i> it; I <i>tred</i> it, for I <i>did tread</i> it; I <i>shread</i> it, for I <i>did shread</i> it.			
e	e-e?	When <i>e</i> and <i>e</i> may be distinctly sounded, as in			
		<i>Admeel</i> <i>Galilee</i> <i>preeminence</i> <i>reestablisth</i> <i>Beer sheba</i> <i>Jesreel</i> <i>preemption</i> <i>reexist</i> <i>eleemosynary</i> <i>prelection</i> <i>reenter</i> <i>Zebedee.</i>			
e	eg?	In <i>pblegm</i> , sounded <i>pblem</i> .			
e	egb?	In some Irish Words, as <i>Killegh</i> , <i>Tomalegh</i> , &c.			
e	eb?	In some Scripture Names, as <i>Manassih</i> , <i>Nebemiab</i> .			
e	ebe?	When it may be sounded <i>ebe</i> , as in <i>apprehend</i> , <i>misapprehend</i> , sounded <i>apprend</i> , <i>misapprend</i> .			
		G			
		In			

Questions.		Answers.	E.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten		
e	ei?	In these thirty Words, viz.	
		Atbeist	deceive
		Atbeism	deity
		conceit	disseise
		conceive	disseism
		counterfeit	either
		deceit	forfeit
		beifer	beinous
		beir	inveigle
		leisure	Marseilles
		neigh	neighbour
		neither	perceive
		receive	receipt
		seise	seisin
		serve	surfeit
		teirce	their.
		See ai — ei.	
e	eice?	In Leicester, founded Lester.	
e	eig?	In these six, darreign, deign, feign, reign, Seignior, (founded senior) sovereign. See n — gn.	
e	eigh?	See ai — eigh; where you have all such.	
e	eip?	See sai — ceip.	
e	el?	In Chelmsford, Kelmsley, founded Chemsford, Kemsey.	
e	en?	In furmenty, founded furmety.	
e	eo?	When it may be founded eo, (which happens generally when you have the Sound of geo, or sheo) as in	
		bourgeon	Geography
		Chirurgion	Geometry
		dudgeon	harbergeon
		dungeon	Jeoffrey
		jeopardy	pigeon
		plungeon	scutcheon
		sturgeon	truncheon
		urcheon	widgeon.
e	eo?	In these seven, feoff, feoffee, Leonard, Leopard, Leopold, People, Yeoman. See ee — eo; tous — teous.	
e	eon?	In gorgeous, and when tous is written teous; which see.	
e	ef?	In mesn founded mene.	
e	eu?	See eu — eu.	
e	eve?	When it may be founded eve, as in ever, Liverpool, Portreve, founded e're, Le'erpool, Portre.	
		In	

Questions.

When is
the
Sound of

writ-
ten

e

evi?

e

ey?

Answers.

E.

In *devil*, founded *del*, (as in *del* take you.)
When it may be founded *ey*, in the End of Words,
as in

<i>Abbey</i>	<i>coney</i>	<i>invey</i>	<i>obey</i>	<i>talley</i>
<i>alley</i>	<i>convey</i>	<i>key</i>	<i>parlay</i>	<i>tansey</i>
<i>Attorney</i>	<i>cumfrey</i>	<i>kidney</i>	<i>parley</i>	<i>they</i>
<i>barley</i>	<i>grey</i>	<i>lackey</i>	<i>prey</i>	<i>trey</i>
<i>brey</i>	<i>hackney</i>	<i>lamprey</i>	<i>pulley</i>	<i>turkey</i>
<i>causey</i>	<i>hey-dey!</i>	<i>medley</i>	<i>purvey</i>	<i>valley</i>
<i>chimney</i>	<i>honey</i>	<i>money</i>	<i>sey</i>	<i>wbey.</i>
<i>cockney</i>	<i>journey</i>	<i>monkey</i>	<i>survey</i>	

And in these proper Names, viz.

<i>Anglesey</i>	<i>Courtney</i>	<i>Fersey</i>	<i>Ramsay</i>	<i>Starkey</i>
<i>Awbrey</i>	<i>Dudley</i>	<i>Kelmsey</i>	<i>Rumney</i>	<i>Stepney</i>
<i>Bradley</i>	<i>Garnsey</i>	<i>Kersey</i>	<i>Rumsey</i>	<i>Surrey</i>
<i>Chancey</i>	<i>Godfrey</i>	<i>Malmsey</i>	<i>Sey</i>	<i>Woolfrey.</i>
<i>Cleksey</i>	<i>Grey</i>	<i>Orkney</i>	<i>Sey</i>	
<i>Chersey</i>	<i>Humphrey</i>	<i>Orney</i>	<i>Sidney</i>	
<i>Convey</i>	<i>Jeoffrey</i>	<i>Ramney</i>	<i>Solwey</i>	

e

ex?

In *rendez-vous*, founded *randevou*, or *randevoo*.

e

be?

In — <i>antheme</i>	<i>gheus</i>	<i>Shepherd</i>
<i>Apothecary</i>	<i>Nebemiab</i>	<i>Swine-herd</i>
<i>Cowberd</i>	<i>Rbenish</i>	<i>Tbea.</i>
<i>Esther</i>	<i>Rbese</i>	
<i>gberkin</i>	<i>Rbeubarb</i>	
<i>ghefs</i>	<i>rheum</i>	

And in

<i>Heber</i>	<i>hecatomb</i>	<i>hedge</i>	<i>herb</i>
<i>Hebraism</i>	<i>hectical</i>	<i>Hellen</i>	<i>heriot</i>
<i>Hebrew</i>	<i>Hector</i>	<i>hemorrhoids</i>	<i>hermit, &c.</i>

which *b* may be found, by putting a Vowel before
them. when

Questions.		Answers.	E.
When is the Sound of	written.		
e	i?	When it may be founded <i>i</i> , which happens generally in Words of three or more Syllables of a quick Run, as in	
		<i>ability</i> <i>anticipate</i> <i>heritage</i> <i>purity</i> <i>abominable</i> <i>assassinate</i> <i>humanity</i> <i>triumvirate</i> <i>accessible</i> <i>audible</i> <i>infinite</i> <i>vanity</i> <i>activity</i> <i>brevity</i> <i>intimate</i> <i>verity, &c.</i> <i>Admiral</i> <i>charity</i> <i>intricate</i> <i>animal</i> <i>decemvirate</i> <i>laxity</i> <i>animate</i> <i>duumvirate</i> <i>levity</i>	
e	i?	In all <i>Adjectives</i> that may be founded <i>ious</i> . Except <i>gorgeous</i> , and such as may be founded <i>tous</i> or <i>teous</i> , which are all written <i>eous</i> , as <i>beauteous</i> , &c. See <i>tous</i> — <i>teous</i> ; and <i>hideous</i> .	
e	i?	In all other that may be founded <i>i</i> , as in many before <i>r</i> , as <i>chirp</i> , <i>girl</i> , <i>gird</i> , &c. because all <i>Vowels</i> are apt to found as <i>e</i> before <i>r</i> . And in <i>bridge</i> , <i>cabin</i> , <i>coffin</i> , <i>intrigue</i> , <i>mongril</i> , <i>nostril</i> .	
e	ia?	When it may be founded <i>ia</i> , as in	
		<i>aviary</i> <i>diary</i> <i>guardian</i> <i>Marriage</i> <i>breviary</i> <i>Christian</i> <i>Indian</i> <i>Parliament</i> <i>carriage</i> <i>fustian</i> <i>Italian</i> <i>Spaniard, &c.</i>	
e	ie?	When it may be founded <i>ie</i> , as in	
		<i>Audience</i> <i>Daniel</i> <i>Gabriel</i> <i>loftier</i> <i>Brasier</i> <i>experience</i> <i>Gamaliel</i> <i>mightier</i> <i>Conscience</i> <i>Farrier</i> <i>hiera</i> } in all <i>Spaniel</i> <i>crozier</i> <i>Furier</i> <i>hierro</i> } <i>terrier, &c.</i>	
e	ie?	In <i>Algier</i> , <i>bier</i> , <i>canonier</i> , <i>friend</i> , <i>Fusilier</i> , <i>Granadier</i> , <i>Tangier</i> . See <i>ee</i> — <i>ie</i> . See	

Questions.		Answers.	E.															
When is the Sound of	writ-ten.																	
e	ieu?	See ee — ieu; for they are the same.																
e	iff?	See ee — iff; for they are the same.																
e	io?	When it may be sounded io, as in																
		<table border="0"> <tr> <td>carrion</td> <td>contagion</td> <td>lunchion</td> <td>nunchion</td> <td>punchion</td> </tr> <tr> <td>chariot</td> <td>cushion</td> <td>Marriot</td> <td>onion</td> <td>religion</td> </tr> <tr> <td>clarion</td> <td>fashion</td> <td>murrian</td> <td>opinion</td> <td>union, &c.</td> </tr> </table>	carrion	contagion	lunchion	nunchion	punchion	chariot	cushion	Marriot	onion	religion	clarion	fashion	murrian	opinion	union, &c.	
carrion	contagion	lunchion	nunchion	punchion														
chariot	cushion	Marriot	onion	religion														
clarion	fashion	murrian	opinion	union, &c.														
		See sho written cio, fio, tio.																
e	iou?	When it may be sounded iou, as in all that end in the Sound of sious.																
e	o?	When it may be sounded o, as in all that end in or, as Doctor, Factor, &c. and eight that end in or, viz.																
		<table border="0"> <tr> <td>bigot</td> <td>fagot</td> <td>beriot</td> <td>magot</td> <td>figot.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>carot</td> <td>barlot</td> <td>ingot</td> <td>parrot</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	bigot	fagot	beriot	magot	figot.	carot	barlot	ingot	parrot							
bigot	fagot	beriot	magot	figot.														
carot	barlot	ingot	parrot															
		And in some that end in on, as canon, dragon, flagon, wagon: And ivory.																
e	oa?	In Bezoar, cupboard, sounded cubberd, bezer, &c.																
		See a — oa.																
e	oe?	In some that come from the Greek, as																
		<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Euboea</td> <td>Oecumenical</td> <td>Oesophagus</td> <td>Colaecism.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oeconomy</td> <td>Oedematous</td> <td>Oesipius</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oeconomicks</td> <td>Oedipus</td> <td>Phoenix</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Euboea	Oecumenical	Oesophagus	Colaecism.	Oeconomy	Oedematous	Oesipius		Oeconomicks	Oedipus	Phoenix					
Euboea	Oecumenical	Oesophagus	Colaecism.															
Oeconomy	Oedematous	Oesipius																
Oeconomicks	Oedipus	Phoenix																
		But all that come from the Latine are written with an e, as celestial, felicity, feminine, penal, &c. tho' written with oe in the Latine; unless the very Latine Word be us'd unchanged, as sub pæna. &c.																
e	og?	} See n — gn.																
e	oig?																	
e	ou?																	
		When it may be sounded ou, as in our and ous in the End of Words. See er — our; and es — ous; or																
		o — ou.	When															

Questions.		Answers.	F.																					
When is the Sound of	writ-ten.																							
e	ū?	When it may be sounded ū long, as when u comes before ous in the End of Words, as in <i>ambiguous</i> , <i>conspicuous</i> , &c. See ou — uou. Or before a as in <i>continual</i> , <i>virtual</i> , &c. See a — ua. But especially before r in <i>ur</i> , <i>ure</i> , <i>ury</i> , <i>burgh</i> , <i>bury</i> . See <i>er</i> , where you'll find all such.																						
e	ua?	See a — ua: for there are no other.																						
e	ue?	When it may be sounded ue, as in <i>affluence</i> , <i>influence</i> , <i>refluent</i> , &c. And in <i>banquet</i> , <i>conquer</i> , <i>conqueror</i> , <i>barquebuß</i> . See k — qu.																						
e	ue?	In — <i>beleaguer</i> <i>guerdon</i> <i>guesß</i> <i>piquet</i> . <i>Guelderland</i> <i>guerkin</i> <i>guest</i>																						
e	ue?	When r is added to such as end in <i>gue</i> or <i>que</i> , as <table><tr><td><i>intrigue</i></td><td> </td><td><i>Leaguer</i></td><td> </td><td><i>reneague</i></td><td> </td><td><i>roguery</i></td></tr><tr><td><i>intriguer</i></td><td> </td><td><i>plague</i></td><td> </td><td><i>reneaguer</i></td><td> </td><td><i>traffique</i></td></tr><tr><td><i>League</i></td><td> </td><td><i>plaguer</i></td><td> </td><td><i>rogue</i></td><td> </td><td><i>traffiquer</i>.</td></tr></table>		<i>intrigue</i>		<i>Leaguer</i>		<i>reneague</i>		<i>roguery</i>	<i>intriguer</i>		<i>plague</i>		<i>reneaguer</i>		<i>traffique</i>	<i>League</i>		<i>plaguer</i>		<i>rogue</i>		<i>traffiquer</i> .
<i>intrigue</i>		<i>Leaguer</i>		<i>reneague</i>		<i>roguery</i>																		
<i>intriguer</i>		<i>plague</i>		<i>reneaguer</i>		<i>traffique</i>																		
<i>League</i>		<i>plaguer</i>		<i>rogue</i>		<i>traffiquer</i> .																		
e	ui?	In <i>biscuit</i> , <i>circuit</i> , <i>conduit</i> , <i>verjuice</i> . See ee — ui; i — ui.																						
e	uo?	In <i>liquor</i> , sounded <i>licker</i> .																						
e	we?	When it may be sounded we, as in <i>answer</i> , sounded <i>anser</i> .																						
e	wea?	In <i>forswear</i> , <i>swear</i> , <i>sweat</i> , &c.																						
e	y?	When it may be sounded as long y in <i>dy</i> , <i>fly</i> , &c. in the End of Words, or between Vowels, as in <i>many</i> , <i>sorry</i> , <i>carry</i> , <i>betraying</i> , &c. which some sound <i>mane</i> , <i>forre</i> , <i>carre</i> , <i>betreing</i> , &c. Except it be <i>ey</i> ; all which you'll find where e is written <i>ey</i> : Which see.																						
(1)	Note	That ee has a simple Sound, or is one single Vowel.																						
(2)	Note	That it is never written before or after a Vowel, unless it be when <i>ing</i> is added to such as end in ee, as <i>feeing</i> , <i>seeing</i> , &c. That																						

Questions		Answers.	EE.
When is the Sound of	written.		
(3)	Note	That it is never written before <i>c</i> (that sounds as <i>k</i>) <i>g, g, q, w, x, y.</i>	
(4)	Note	That it is never written after <i>c</i> (that sounds as <i>k</i>) <i>g</i> that sounds as <i>g</i> in <i>gag, x, y.</i> except in the Word <i>Geese.</i>	
(5)	Note	That its Sound is apt to come before and after <i>ch, g</i> (that sounds in <i>age</i>) and <i>sh</i> ; for that of other Vowels; because they highly agree with its Sound.	
(6)	Note	That it begins no Word but <i>eel.</i>	
(7)	Note	That three Vowels of the same Sort are never written together; therefore we write <i>seeth</i> , not <i>see-eth</i> ; <i>seer</i> , not <i>see-er</i> , &c.	
ee	e?	When it may be sounded <i>e</i> as <i>hideous, righteous</i> , &c. See <i>tous — teous.</i>	
ee	e?	In the Sound of <i>bee</i> , in the Beginning of all Words of two or more Syllables, as <i>become, bedew, before, begin</i> , &c. Except only these three Words, <i>Beadle, beefstings, beetle</i> : Or that it sounds short, for then it is <i>i</i> .	
ee	e?	Always before <i>w</i> , as in <i>chew, few, shew</i> , &c. Except <i>view</i> where it is <i>ie</i> : See <i>ee — ie.</i>	
ee	e?	In six Words of one Syllable, <i>be, he, me, she, we, ye.</i>	
ee	e?	In ten other Words, viz.	
		<i>chapel</i>	<i>England</i>
		<i>crete</i>	<i>English</i>
		<i>here</i>	<i>mere</i>
		<i>Metre</i>	<i>Peter</i>
		<i>Salt-petre</i>	<i>Twede.</i>
ee	e?	In six before <i>v</i> , viz. <i>Evan, Eve, Eveling, even, evening, evil.</i>	
ee	ea?	In nine of one Syllable before <i>r</i> , viz. <i>cheer, clear, dear, ear, gear, bear, mear, near, year.</i>	
ee	ea?	In nine other Words; that is, <i>appear, Beadle, Beaw, instead, stead, steam, team, yea, yeast.</i> See <i>a — ea</i> ; where you have some that are often sounded <i>ee.</i>	
		That	

Questions.		Answers.	EE.																
When is the Sound of	written																		
	Note	That it is always <i>ee</i> in the End of Words, when it cannot be sounded as <i>y</i> long in <i>dy</i> , <i>fy</i> , &c. As in <i>decree</i> , <i>fee</i> , <i>feoffee</i> , <i>thee</i> , &c. which cannot be sounded <i>decry</i> , <i>fy</i> , &c.																	
<i>ee</i>	<i>ei</i> ?	Never. Note then that it is <i>ie</i> , not <i>ei</i> , which often sounds <i>ee</i> ; as in <i>field</i> , <i>siege</i> , &c.																	
<i>ee</i>	<i>eo</i> ?	In all them that you find where <i>e</i> is written <i>eo</i> , which may be sounded <i>io</i> or <i>sho</i> , as																	
		<table> <tr> <td><i>bourgeon</i></td><td><i>Geography</i></td><td><i>jeopardy</i></td><td><i>sturgeon</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Chirurgeon</i></td><td><i>Geometry</i></td><td><i>pigeon</i></td><td><i>truncheon</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>dudgeon</i></td><td><i>harbergeon</i></td><td><i>plungeon</i></td><td><i>urcheon</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>dungeon</i></td><td><i>Jeoffrey</i></td><td><i>scutcheon</i></td><td><i>widgeon</i>.</td></tr> </table>	<i>bourgeon</i>	<i>Geography</i>	<i>jeopardy</i>	<i>sturgeon</i>	<i>Chirurgeon</i>	<i>Geometry</i>	<i>pigeon</i>	<i>truncheon</i>	<i>dudgeon</i>	<i>harbergeon</i>	<i>plungeon</i>	<i>urcheon</i>	<i>dungeon</i>	<i>Jeoffrey</i>	<i>scutcheon</i>	<i>widgeon</i> .	
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<i>dungeon</i>	<i>Jeoffrey</i>	<i>scutcheon</i>	<i>widgeon</i> .																
		And in <i>people</i> , <i>yeoman</i> .																	
<i>ee</i>	<i>eve</i> ?	When it may be sounded <i>eve</i> , as in <i>ever</i> , <i>Leverpool</i> , <i>Portreeve</i> .																	
<i>ee</i>	<i>ey</i> ?	When it may be sounded <i>ey</i> , but see <i>e</i> — <i>ey</i> , where you have all such.																	
<i>ee</i>	<i>i</i> ?	Always when it sounds short. Except <i>been</i> , <i>seen</i> , and <i>three pence</i> .																	
<i>ee</i>	<i>i</i> ?	Always before a Vowel; except it be <i>i</i> in <i>ing</i> , added to such as end in <i>ee</i> , as <i>feeing</i> , <i>freeing</i> , &c.																	
<i>ee</i>	<i>i</i> ?	In all Words that come from the <i>French</i> ; as in																	
		<table> <tr> <td><i>Bastile</i></td><td><i>fascines</i></td><td><i>Magazine</i></td><td><i>piquet</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Capouchine</i></td><td><i>fatigue</i></td><td><i>oblige</i></td><td><i>shire</i>.</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Cashire</i></td><td><i>gentile</i></td><td><i>petit</i></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>conge d'eslire</i></td><td><i>lire</i></td><td><i>pique</i></td><td></td></tr> </table>	<i>Bastile</i>	<i>fascines</i>	<i>Magazine</i>	<i>piquet</i>	<i>Capouchine</i>	<i>fatigue</i>	<i>oblige</i>	<i>shire</i> .	<i>Cashire</i>	<i>gentile</i>	<i>petit</i>		<i>conge d'eslire</i>	<i>lire</i>	<i>pique</i>		
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<i>ee</i>	<i>ia</i> ?	When it may be sounded <i>ia</i> . See <i>e</i> — <i>ia</i> .																	
<i>ee</i>	<i>ie</i> ?	When single <i>d</i> or <i>s</i> is added to such as end in <i>y</i> , as <i>dy</i> , <i>died</i> , <i>dies</i> ; <i>try</i> , <i>tried</i> , <i>tries</i> ; <i>spy</i> , <i>spies</i> , &c. It may be also written for <i>y</i> in the End of Words, as <i>die</i> , <i>trie</i> , <i>spie</i> ,																	

Questions.		Answers.	EE.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten.		
		<p><i>spie</i>, &c. But 'tis better keeping altogether to <i>y</i>, which is design'd for that End. See <i>e</i> — <i>ie</i>, and <i>y</i> — <i>ie</i>.</p>	
ee	ie?	<p>When it may be founded <i>ie</i>; as in the Names of Men of a Profession, or Trade as such: As <i>Brasier</i>, <i>Canonier</i>, <i>Fusilier</i>, <i>Granadier</i>, <i>Grazier</i>, <i>Hofier</i>.</p>	
ee	ie?	<p>Before <i>f</i>, <i>g</i>, <i>v</i>, and all double Consonants, as <i>thief</i>, <i>siege</i>, <i>believe</i>, <i>field</i>, <i>fiend</i>, &c.</p>	
		<p>Except it be before <i>ch</i> in all Words, and before <i>th</i> added to such as end in <i>ee</i>, as <i>seeth</i>, &c. and in <i>teeth</i> and <i>beef</i>.</p>	
ee	ie?	<p>In all that come from the <i>French</i>, and sound <i>ie</i> before <i>u</i>, as</p>	
		<p><i>Adieu</i>, <i>lieu</i>, <i>Monsieur</i>, <i>pardieu</i>, <i>purlieu</i>, &c. and <i>vieu</i>.</p>	
ee	ie?	<p>In <i>bier</i>, <i>Diep</i>, <i>briez</i>, <i>ciel</i>, <i>cieling</i>, <i>friez</i>, <i>mien</i>, <i>piece</i>.</p>	
ee	ied?	<p>In <i>Piedmont</i>, founded <i>Peemont</i>.</p>	
ee	ieu?	<p>In <i>Monsieur</i>, and some such <i>French</i> Words.</p>	
ee	ife?	<p>In <i>house-wife</i>, founded <i>bussee</i>, or <i>bussy</i>.</p>	
ee	iff?	<p>In <i>Bailiff</i>, <i>Mastiff</i>, founded <i>Bailee</i>, <i>Mastee</i>.</p>	
ee	ig?	<p>In <i>Armigniac</i>, <i>Aubigny</i>, <i>Avignon</i>. See <i>n</i> — <i>gn</i>.</p>	
ee	igh?	<p>In <i>three</i>, <i>Denbigh</i>, <i>Tenbigh</i>, <i>tighy</i>.</p>	
ee	io?	<p>When it may be founded <i>io</i>, as in <i>Cushion</i>, &c. See <i>e</i> — <i>io</i>; where you have all such.</p>	
ee	iwi?	<p>In <i>periwig</i> (founded <i>pereeg</i>.)</p>	
ee	o?	<p>In <i>Women</i>, founded <i>Weemen</i>.</p>	
ee	ois?	<p>In <i>Shamon</i>, founded <i>Shammee</i>.</p>	
ee	ni?	<p>In these eight, <i>conduit</i>, <i>guild</i>, <i>Guilford</i>, <i>Gnildball</i>, <i>guilt</i>, <i>Guinea</i>, (a <i>Guinny</i>) <i>guittern</i>, <i>Portuguize</i>.</p>	
ee	ui?	<p>When <i>i</i> is added to such as end in <i>gue</i> or <i>que</i>, as in <i>collogue</i>, <i>colloguing</i>; <i>disemboguing</i>, <i>fatiguing</i>, <i>intriguing</i>, <i>plaguing</i>, <i>roguing</i>, <i>roguish</i> — <i>burlesquing</i>, <i>traffiquing</i>, &c. See <i>k</i> — <i>que</i>.</p>	
ee	uy?	<p>When <i>y</i> is added to such as end in <i>gue</i>, or <i>que</i>, as <i>plague</i>, <i>plaguy</i>. &c</p>	
		H	When

Questions.		Answers.	EE.																				
When is the Sound of	writ-ten.																						
ee	y?	<p>When it may be sounded as long <i>i</i> or <i>y</i> in the End of Words, or before a <i>Vowel</i>; as <i>bury</i>, <i>burying</i>; &c. Except they end in <i>ey</i>. See <i>e</i> — <i>ey</i>.</p> <p>In the Beginning of all Words before a <i>Vowel</i>, as in <i>yet</i>, &c.</p> <p>In the middle of these Words,</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td><i>Alchymy</i></td><td><i>Egypt</i></td><td><i>Lymerick</i></td><td><i>Physician</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Apocrypha</i></td><td><i>eleemosynary</i></td><td><i>Martyr</i></td><td><i>Physiognomy</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Babylon</i></td><td><i>hymn</i></td><td><i>myriad</i></td><td><i>tympan</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>cygnet</i></td><td><i>Labyrinth</i></td><td><i>Nymph</i></td><td><i>tympany</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Cynick</i></td><td><i>Lydia</i></td><td><i>Physick</i></td><td><i>Ypres.</i></td></tr> </table>		<i>Alchymy</i>	<i>Egypt</i>	<i>Lymerick</i>	<i>Physician</i>	<i>Apocrypha</i>	<i>eleemosynary</i>	<i>Martyr</i>	<i>Physiognomy</i>	<i>Babylon</i>	<i>hymn</i>	<i>myriad</i>	<i>tympan</i>	<i>cygnet</i>	<i>Labyrinth</i>	<i>Nymph</i>	<i>tympany</i>	<i>Cynick</i>	<i>Lydia</i>	<i>Physick</i>	<i>Ypres.</i>
<i>Alchymy</i>	<i>Egypt</i>	<i>Lymerick</i>	<i>Physician</i>																				
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<i>Cynick</i>	<i>Lydia</i>	<i>Physick</i>	<i>Ypres.</i>																				
ee	ye?	When it may be sounded <i>ye</i> , as <i>ye</i> , <i>yet</i> , &c. sounded <i>ee eet</i> , &c. And in <i>Bowyer</i> , <i>Lawyer</i> , <i>Sawyer</i> .																					
ee	yea?	In three, viz. <i>yea</i> , <i>year</i> , <i>yeast</i> ; sounded <i>ee</i> , <i>eer</i> , <i>eeft</i> .																					
ee	yeo?	In <i>Yeoman</i> , sounded <i>ee-man</i> by many.																					
ee	yei?	In <i>yeild</i> , and it's <i>Derivatives</i> , as <i>yeilding</i> , &c.																					
	Note	That tho' <i>yeild</i> is commonly written <i>yield</i> , putting the <i>i</i> next the <i>y</i> , yet must it be an Error; because <i>i</i> is never written, nor can it be sounded before or after <i>y</i> , in the same <i>Syllable</i> .																					
eee	ee?	When <i>ed</i> , <i>er</i> , <i>eth</i> , are added to such as end in <i>ee</i> , as <i>fee'd</i> <i>see'th</i> , &c.																					
eer	ear?	In <i>dear</i> , <i>hear</i> , &c. See <i>ee</i> — <i>ea</i> .																					
ceer	cer?	When it may be sounded <i>eer</i> , and is not written <i>ear</i> , or <i>ier</i> , as in <i>freer</i> , <i>seer</i> , &c. sounded <i>free-er</i> , <i>see-er</i> , &c.																					
een	ean?	In <i>Pridgean</i> , sounded <i>Pridgeen</i> (or <i>Pridgin</i> .)																					
een	eant?	In <i>Pageant</i> , sounded <i>Pageen</i> , (or <i>Pagin</i> .)																					
eet	iēt?	In <i>Victuals</i> , sounded <i>Veetuls</i> (or <i>Vittuls</i> .)																					
een	ew?	In the End of all Words, or before a <i>Vowel</i> , as <i>chew</i> , <i>chewing</i> ; <i>Jew</i> , <i>Jewel</i> , &c. Except <i>View</i> .																					

Questions		Answers.	EL. EM. EN. ER.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten.		
ceu	ieu?	In <i>adieu, lieu, pardieu, purlieu, Richlieu, &c.</i> All which come from the <i>French</i> .	
ceu	ugh?	In <i>Pugh</i> , founded <i>Peew</i> .	
ceu	ui?	In <i>five, bruise, cruise, Juice, Juiliers, Verjuice</i> .	
ceu	iew?	In <i>View</i> .	
ei	eigh?	See <i>i</i> — <i>eigh</i> .	
ei	ey?	In the End of Words and before a <i>Vowel</i> . See <i>e</i> — <i>ey</i> .	
eier	ire?	When it may be founded <i>ire</i> . See <i>ier</i> — <i>ire</i> .	
em	im?	When it may be founded <i>im</i> , as in <i>import, importunate, imprint, &c.</i> But <i>English</i> Words may be written <i>em</i> , but <i>im</i> is safest in general, when you are in doubt, unless it be founded <i>em</i> only; for then 'tis <i>em</i> .	
en	ex?	In <i>example</i> , founded <i>ensample</i> .	
en	in?	When it may be founded <i>in</i> , as in <i>include, incur, &c.</i> <i>cabin, cabinet, margin, &c.</i> <i>English</i> words may be written <i>en</i> in the Beginning when <i>en</i> and <i>im</i> may be founded; but 'tis safest in general to write <i>in</i> , unless it sounds only <i>en</i> , for then 'tis <i>en</i> is to be written.	
ens	ends?	When it may be founded <i>ends</i> , as <i>commends, intends, &c.</i>	
ens	ents?	When it may be founded <i>ents</i> , as <i>comments, intentions, movements, &c.</i> Men being apt to pass over the <i>d</i> in silence, between <i>n</i> and another Consonant after the <i>d</i> .	
ent	in?	In <i>margin</i> , founded <i>margent</i> .	
er	ar?	See <i>e</i> — <i>a</i> .	
er	ever?	See <i>e</i> — <i>ewe</i> .	
er	ber?	When the <i>b</i> is not founded after Consonants, as in <i>beat 'er</i> , for <i>beat ber</i> ; <i>stop 'er</i> , for <i>stop ber</i> , &c.	
er	ief?	In <i>bandkerchief, kerchief</i> , founded <i>bandkercher, kercher</i> .	
er	or?	When it may be founded <i>or</i> but not <i>our</i> , as <i>Doctor, Factor, Prector, Rector, &c.</i>	
er	orrh?	In <i>hemorrhoids</i> , founded <i>bemerods</i> .	

An Alphabetical Spelling Dialogue.

Questions.		Answers.	ER.					
When is the Sound of	writ-ten							
er	our ?	When it may be founded <i>our</i> , as in						
		arbour	enamour	humour	parlour	tenour		
		ardour	endeavour	labour	rancour	tumour		
		armour	errour	mannour	rumour	valour		
		behaviour	favour	mirrour	Saviour	vapour.		
		clamour	harbour	neighbour	savour			
		colour	honour	odour	sojourn			
		dolour	horreur	paramour	succour			
er	rai ?	In <i>affraid</i> , founded <i>affer'd</i> , or <i>affear'd</i> .						
er	re ?	In —	aecontre	Havre	Massacre	sepulchre		
			acre	livre	maugre	theatre		
			arbitre	Louvre	mettre	tigre		
			augre	lucre	nitre	Tongre		
			filire	lustre	philtre	Ypres.		
er	rue ?	In <i>construe</i> , founded <i>conster</i> .						
er	ur ?	When it may be founded <i>ur</i> better than <i>er</i> ; as particularly in						
		<i>Arthur</i> , <i>Augur</i> , <i>debentur</i> , <i>Murmur</i> , <i>Namur</i> , <i>Sulphur</i> , and in <i>accurate</i> , <i>depurate</i> , <i>guttural</i> , <i>maturate</i> , <i>saturate</i> .						
er	ure ?	When it may be founded <i>ure</i> , in the End of Words ; as in						
		adventure	failure	lecture	pasture	stature		
		azure	fissure	leisure	picture	structure		
		calenture	fracture	lincture	pleasure	sumpture		
		censure	furniture	measure	posture	tincture		
		cinture	future	mixture	procedure	treasure.		
		conjecture	garniture	moisture	puncture			
		conjure	gesture	nature	rasure			
		culture	fointure	ordure	scripture			
		departure	juncture	overture	seisure			
		When						

Questions.		Answers.	ER. ES. EU.																			
When is the Sound of	writ-ten																					
erd	ered?	When it may be founded <i>ered</i> , as when <i>ed</i> is added to such as end in <i>er</i> , as <i>wandered</i> , &c. All such may be neatly written <i>er'd</i> with an <i>Apostrophe</i> .																				
erd	red?	VWhen it may be founded <i>red</i> , as in <i>filtred</i> , <i>hundred</i> , <i>massacred</i> , &c.																				
e're	ever?	See <i>e</i> — <i>eve</i> .																				
erg	urgh?	In <i>burgh</i> , in the End of the Names of Towns, as <i>Heiderburgh</i> , <i>Rhinburgh</i> , &c.																				
ern	arine?	In <i>Catherine</i> , founded <i>Cattern</i> .																				
ern	eron?	In <i>cheveron</i> , <i>heron</i> , founded <i>chevern</i> , <i>bern</i> , &c.																				
ern	iron?	In <i>andiron</i> , <i>cobiron</i> , <i>gridiron</i> , &c. from <i>iron</i> .																				
ern	ron?	In <i>apron</i> , <i>caldron</i> , <i>chaldron</i> , <i>citron</i> , <i>saffron</i> , <i>iron</i> .																				
ery	ury?	In <i>bury</i> , in the End of the Names of Towns, as <i>Alesbury</i> , <i>Canterbury</i> , <i>Ilbury</i> , <i>Lodbury</i> , <i>Newbury</i> , &c. And in <i>century</i> , <i>injury</i> , <i>perjury</i> , <i>usury</i> .																				
es	ious?	VWhen it may be founded <i>ious</i> , as in <i>contagious</i> , <i>gracious</i> , &c. founded sometimes, <i>contages</i> , <i>grasches</i> , &c.																				
es	ous?	VWhen it may be founded <i>ous</i> , as in <i>famous</i> , <i>hainous</i> , &c.																				
es	uous?	See <i>ous</i> — <i>uous</i> .																				
eu	eau?	In <i>beau</i> , founded <i>ben</i> in the Beginning of all VVords, as <i>beauty</i> , &c. See <i>e</i> — <i>ea</i> .																				
eu	eaw?	In <i>Beaw</i> , a Name.																				
eu	eo?	VWhen it may be founded <i>eo</i> , as in <i>dungeon</i> , <i>pigeon</i> , <i>widgeon</i> , &c. See <i>e</i> — <i>eo</i> .																				
	Note	That <i>ea</i> is written in no English VVord.																				
eu	eu?	In the Beginning of all VVords, except <i>ew ewer</i> , and <i>Ewin</i> .																				
eu	eu?	In all foreign VVords from the <i>Latine</i> , <i>Greek</i> , &c. as																				
		<table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>adien</i></td> <td><i>Deuteronomy</i></td> <td><i>lieu</i></td> <td><i>pardien</i></td> <td><i>rbenbarb</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>beuf</i></td> <td><i>feumet</i></td> <td><i>Meuse</i></td> <td><i>pleurisy</i></td> <td><i>rheum</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Cavallieur</i></td> <td><i>geuls</i></td> <td><i>Monsieur</i></td> <td><i>purlien</i></td> <td><i>Theudas</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Deucalion</i></td> <td><i>grandeur</i></td> <td><i>Neuter</i></td> <td><i>Reuben</i></td> <td><i>Zenrin</i> &c.</td> </tr> </table>	<i>adien</i>	<i>Deuteronomy</i>	<i>lieu</i>	<i>pardien</i>	<i>rbenbarb</i>	<i>beuf</i>	<i>feumet</i>	<i>Meuse</i>	<i>pleurisy</i>	<i>rheum</i>	<i>Cavallieur</i>	<i>geuls</i>	<i>Monsieur</i>	<i>purlien</i>	<i>Theudas</i>	<i>Deucalion</i>	<i>grandeur</i>	<i>Neuter</i>	<i>Reuben</i>	<i>Zenrin</i> &c.
<i>adien</i>	<i>Deuteronomy</i>	<i>lieu</i>	<i>pardien</i>	<i>rbenbarb</i>																		
<i>beuf</i>	<i>feumet</i>	<i>Meuse</i>	<i>pleurisy</i>	<i>rheum</i>																		
<i>Cavallieur</i>	<i>geuls</i>	<i>Monsieur</i>	<i>purlien</i>	<i>Theudas</i>																		
<i>Deucalion</i>	<i>grandeur</i>	<i>Neuter</i>	<i>Reuben</i>	<i>Zenrin</i> &c.																		
		Except <i>View</i> . In																				

Questions.		Answers.	EU. EY. F.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten		
eu	ew ?	In all <i>English</i> Words as in <i>crewet</i> , <i>dew</i> , <i>pewter</i> , &c.	
eyer	eir ?	See <i>ier</i> — <i>ire</i> .	
eyer	ire ?	See <i>ier</i> — <i>ire</i> .	
F.			
(1)	Note	THAT <i>f</i> and <i>v</i> are like in Sound, and that of <i>v</i> is easier and sweeter ; therefore <i>f</i> is apt to take the Sound of <i>v</i> , as in <i>Steven</i> for <i>Stephen</i> , &c.	
(2)	Note	<i>Fv</i> or <i>vf</i> , are never written together, by reason of their likeness, because they would not be distinguishable.	
(3)	Note	That <i>f</i> is never silent, but in <i>bailiff</i> , and <i>mastiff</i> , founded <i>bailee</i> and <i>masfee</i> .	
(4)	Note	That <i>f</i> , especially when it sounds long, is apt to change to <i>v</i> in <i>Verbs</i> and the plural Number ; as <i>calfe</i> , to <i>calve</i> , <i>calves</i> ; <i>wife</i> , to <i>wive</i> , <i>wives</i> ; <i>life</i> to <i>live</i> , <i>lives</i> , &c.	
f	af ?	When it may be sounded <i>af</i> , as <i>afar</i> , <i>afraid</i> , founded <i>far</i> , <i>fraid</i> .	
f	aff ?	When it may be sounded <i>aff</i> , as in <i>affright</i> , &c. found <i>fright</i> .	
f	eff ?	In <i>effeminate</i> , founded <i>feminate</i> , by passing over the flat Sound of the Vowel in Silence, which is very usual in the Beginning of VVords,	
f	enf ?	In <i>enseoff</i> , <i>enfranchise</i> , founded <i>feaff</i> , <i>franchise</i> .	
f	eu ?	In <i>lieutenant</i> , founded <i>liftenant</i> .	
f	ff ?	VVhen the Chapter of double Letters directs it,	
f	ft ?	In <i>clift</i> founded <i>cliff</i> .	
f	gh ?	In — <i>draught</i> , <i>draughts</i> , (a game) <i>laugh</i> , <i>cough</i> , <i>enough</i> , <i>hough</i> , <i>rough</i> , <i>lough</i> , <i>trough</i> . Some also found <i>daughter</i> ; <i>bought</i> , <i>naught</i> , <i>taught</i> , <i>nought</i> , &c. as with an	

Questions.		Answers.	F. FF. FU.
When is the sound of	writ-ten		
		an f; saying, daughter, host, &c. See au — augh, and o — ough.	
f	inf?	See f — enf.	
f	lf?	See au — al.	
f	off?	VWhen it may be sounded off, as in offence, offend, sometimes sounded fence and fend; as fend and prove, &c.	
f	ph?	Always after f in the same Syllable, as in hemisphere, phacelous, sphere, phincles, phinx, &c. And in graff in all VVords but to graff Trees.	
f	ph?	In only the following VVords of general Use, viz.	
		Alphonso	Elephant
		Apocrypha	Epiphany
		Asaph	Epitaph
		blaspheme	gulph
		Camphire	hermaphrodite
		Christ	Metaphor
		Christopher	Morpheus
		cipher	Nephew
		Dauphin	Orphan
		diaphoretick	pamphlet
		Dolphin	phantastical
		phesant	Philosophy
		phlegm	phramtick
		phrase	phrensy
		phthisick	physick
		physiomy	prophane
		Prophecy	Prophet
		Ralph	Randolph
		sapphire	Sophister
		Stephen	Sulphur
		Sycophant.	
		There are more written with ph, but of no use, unless it be to the Learned, who know them.	
f	pph?	In Sapphick, sapphire, sounded saphick saphire.	
ff	f?	VWhen the Chapter of double Letters directs it.	
ff	ff?	Always; except the Parts of compounds bring f and v to meet.	
fu	ff?	In frumenty, sounded furmenty.	
fur	fru?		

Questions.		Answers.	G.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten.		
(1)	Note	T HAT <i>G</i> has { <i>j</i> , which is handled under <i>I</i> . two Sounds { <i>g</i> , in <i>gag</i> , which is handled here.	
(2)	Note	That this <i>g</i> and <i>k</i> are like in Sound, but that of <i>g</i> the easier and sweeter.	
(3)	Note	That <i>gk</i> and <i>kg</i> , are never written together, because of likeness; which renders them indistinct.	
(4)	Note	That this <i>g</i> seldome goes before any Vowel, but <i>o</i> , <i>oo</i> , <i>u</i> .	
(5)	Note	That no <i>English</i> VVord of more Syllables than one does end in <i>gul</i> , <i>gum</i> , <i>gun</i> , <i>gur</i> . See <i>u</i> .	
<i>g</i>	<i>ag</i> ?	VVhen it may be sounded <i>ag</i> , as <i>against</i> , &c. sounded 'gainst.	
<i>g</i>	<i>agg</i> ?	In <i>aggrieve</i> , a Verb, commonly sounded, and now written also <i>grieve</i> by most.	
<i>g</i>	<i>c</i> ?	In <i>clyster</i> , <i>ecclesfield</i> , <i>eclogue</i> , <i>ecstasy</i> , sounded as with a <i>g</i> .	
<i>g</i>	<i>eng</i> ?	In <i>engrave</i> sounded <i>grave</i> .	
<i>g</i>	<i>gg</i> ?	VVhen the Chapter of double Letters directs it.	
<i>g</i>	<i>gb</i> ?	In <i>bergh</i> , <i>burgh</i> , and <i>gham</i> in the Ends of the Names of Towns, wherein the <i>b</i> is not sounded. And in <i>gherkin</i> , <i>gbeß</i> , <i>gbeus</i> , <i>ghittern</i> , <i>ghost</i> .	
<i>g</i>	<i>gn</i> ?	See <i>gun</i> — <i>gn</i> .	
<i>g</i>	<i>gu</i> ?	See <i>a</i> — <i>ua</i> ; <i>e</i> — <i>ue</i> , <i>ce</i> — <i>ui</i> ; <i>i</i> — <i>ui</i> , <i>y</i> — <i>uy</i> .	
<i>g</i>	<i>gue</i> ?	In all that sound this <i>g</i> long in the End of VVords; as <i>colleague</i> , <i>feague</i> , <i>barrangue</i> , <i>league</i> , <i>Prague</i> , <i>fatigue</i> , <i>Hague</i> , <i>intrigue</i> , <i>plague</i> , <i>Rogue</i> .	
<i>g</i>	<i>gue</i> ?	In all of two or more Syllables that end in the Sound of <i>og</i> , as <i>apologue</i> , <i>decalogue</i> , <i>disembogue</i> , <i>epilogue</i> , <i>synagogue</i> , <i>catalogue</i> , <i>dialogue</i> , <i>eclogue</i> , <i>prologue</i> .	

Except

Questions.		Answers.	G.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten.		
		Except the VVord ends in a VVord of one Sylla- ble, as <i>fitch-hog</i> , <i>hedge-hog</i> , &c.	
g	que ?	In two that sound short, that is <i>league</i> and <i>tongue</i> .	
g	ing ?	In <i>ingorge</i> , <i>ingrave</i> , sounded <i>gorge</i> , <i>grave</i> .	
g	que ?	In <i>burlesque</i> , <i>faloque</i> , <i>risque</i> , <i>traffique</i> , &c. which are sounded as g, which is the easier Sound. See <i>k</i> — <i>qu</i> . and <i>k</i> — <i>que</i> .	
ga	gua ?	In <i>guard</i> , <i>mainguard</i> , <i>rereguard</i> , <i>vanguard</i> , &c.	
ge	gue ?	See <i>e</i> — <i>ue</i> .	
gee	gui ?	See <i>gi</i> — <i>gui</i> .	
ger	gre ?	See <i>er</i> — <i>re</i> .	
gee	gui ?	See <i>ee</i> — <i>ui</i> .	
gg	g ? }	VVhen the Chapter of double Letters directs it.	
gg	gg ? }	In 10 — { <i>disguise</i> , <i>Guild</i> , <i>guild</i> , <i>guise</i> . { <i>guid</i> , <i>guild</i> , <i>Guinea</i> { <i>guil</i> , <i>Guilford</i> , <i>guttern</i>	
gi	gui ?		
gk	k ?	Always : Except the Parts of compounds bring <i>g</i> and <i>k</i> , to meet.	
gk	k ?	See <i>ngk</i> — <i>nc</i> ; <i>ngk</i> — <i>ncb</i> ; <i>ngk</i> — <i>nk</i> .	
gum	gm ?	VVhen it may be sounded <i>gm</i> , as in <i>apothegm</i> , <i>dia- phragm</i> , <i>syntagm</i> , &c.	
gun	gn ?	VVhen it may be sounded <i>gn</i> , as in <i>benign</i> , <i>condign</i> , <i>impugn</i> , <i>malign</i> .	
gun	gon ?	See <i>u</i> — <i>o</i> .	
gur	gar ?	See <i>e</i> — <i>a</i> ; <i>u</i> — <i>a</i> .	
gur	ger ?	In all other ; except <i>augur</i> , <i>Bangor</i> .	
gw	gu ?	Always before a Vowel in the same Syllable, as in <i>anguish</i> , <i>Guillim</i> , <i>guilt</i> , &c.	
gy	guy ?	In <i>Guy</i> (a Name,) <i>guy</i> (a Sea term;) and when <i>y</i> is ad- ded to such as end in <i>gue</i> , as <i>plaguy</i> , <i>roguy</i> , <i>tonguy</i> , &c.	
		H.	
(1)	Note	T HAT <i>b</i> signifies only the Sound of Breath sent out with some Force, and therefore is apt to be silent.	
(2)	Note	That it is always written when sounded.	
		I	That

Questions.		Answers.	H. I.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten		
(3)	Note	That it is hardly founded before or after <i>Consonants</i> ; but more easily before and after <i>Vowels</i> , therefore the best <i>Way</i> to discover on <i>b</i> , is to found the Word that begins with it after a <i>Vowel</i> ; as <i>a bat</i> , &c.	
(4)	Note	That it is written before no <i>Consonant</i> , but <i>t</i> in the End of some <i>VVords</i> , as in <i>knight</i> , <i>light</i> , &c.	
<i>b</i>	<i>b?</i>	In <i>bumble bee</i> , founded <i>humble</i> , or <i>umble bee</i> .	
<i>b</i>	<i>gb?</i>	In the End of all <i>VVords</i> , but <i>ab! fab! bab! bub! pub! firrab</i> , and <i>Scripture Names</i> .	
<i>b</i>	<i>wb?</i>	<i>VVhen</i> it may be founded <i>wb</i> ; as in <i>who</i> , <i>whole</i> , <i>whome</i> , <i>whoop</i> , <i>whore</i> , <i>whortle</i> , <i>whose</i> , <i>whow</i> , <i>howp</i> .	
<i>ba</i>	<i>a?</i>	In <i>artichoak</i> , founded <i>hartichoak</i> .	
<i>ba</i>	<i>half?</i>	In <i>half penny</i> , founded <i>ha-penny</i> .	
<i>boo</i>	<i>who?</i>	See <i>b</i> — <i>wb</i> .	
<i>boo</i>	<i>whoo?</i>	In <i>whoop</i> , (a <i>bird</i>) founded <i>hoop</i> .	
<i>bu</i>	<i>e?</i>	In <i>aposteme</i> , founded <i>imposthume</i> .	
I.			
(1)	Note	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"><div style="margin-right: 10px;"><p>T H A T I has 3</p><p>Sounds, that of</p></div><div><p>(i in <i>it</i>, <i>pit</i>, &c. which is handled under <i>ee</i>.</p><p>(i in <i>bit</i>, <i>fit</i>, &c. } handled here.</p><p>(i in <i>fe</i>, <i>tie</i>, &c. }</p></div></div>	
(2)	Note	That it is never written before the Letters contain'd in the <i>VVord</i> <i>whiu</i> , that is, <i>b</i> , <i>i</i> , <i>u</i> , <i>w</i> , nor before <i>ee</i> , or <i>oo</i> .	
(3)	Note	That it is never written after <i>c</i> , that sounds as <i>k</i> , <i>i</i> , <i>f</i> , or <i>y</i> , in the same <i>Syllable</i> .	
(4)	Note	That it is always written with an <i>e</i> after it, in the End of <i>English Words</i> , or <i>y</i> supplies it's Place.	
(5)	Note	That in <i>VVriting</i> (tho' not in <i>Print</i>) <i>f</i> serves not only for great <i>f</i> <i>Consonant</i> , but also for little <i>j</i> <i>Conso-nant</i> in the Beginning of <i>VVords</i> , and for great <i>l</i> <i>Vowel</i> in the Beginning of all <i>VVords</i> ; as in <i>James</i> , <i>fngram</i> , <i>jealous</i> , &c.	
		In	

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Questions.		Answers.	I.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten.		
i	a?	In <i>St. Olave</i> , founded <i>Olive</i> . Some also abusively found <i>ible</i> for <i>able</i> , in <i>Constable</i> , <i>Dunstable</i> , &c.	
i	e?	Always before <i>w</i> , as in, <i>claw</i> , <i>new</i> , <i>renew</i> , &c.	
i	e?	In <i>devil</i> , <i>England</i> , <i>English</i> , <i>Frances</i> , (the Name of a VWoman) <i>Jenkin</i> , and in <i>de</i> , and <i>te</i> before <i>ous</i> ; as <i>hideous</i> , <i>bounteous</i> , &c. See <i>ti</i> — <i>te</i> .	
i	ea?	See <i>a</i> — <i>ea</i> ; and <i>ee</i> — <i>ea</i> .	
i	ei?	In <i>Atheist</i> , <i>Atheism</i> , <i>Deitrel</i> , <i>Deity</i> , <i>eilet</i> , <i>eiber</i> , <i>neither</i> , <i>Heidelburgh</i> , <i>weild</i> , <i>Zeilan</i> .	
i	eigh?	In <i>five</i> , — <i>eight</i> , <i>beigh</i> ! <i>height</i> , <i>Leigh</i> , <i>Raleigh</i> .	
i	eo?	See <i>e</i> — <i>eo</i> .	
i	evi?	In <i>devil</i> , founded <i>dil</i> sometimes.	
i	ey?	See <i>e</i> written <i>ey</i> , where you have all such.	
i	eye?	In <i>eye</i> (that sees) founded <i>i</i> .	
i	bi?	VWhen it may be founded <i>bi</i> , as in <i>him</i> , <i>bis</i> , often founded <i>im</i> , <i>is</i> , as <i>take 'im</i> ; <i>stop 'is horse</i> , &c.	
f	f?	Always in writing <i>English</i> (as was said.)	
i	i?	In the End of these VWords, that come from other Languages, viz. <i>Anno Domini</i> , <i>certiorari</i> , <i>demi</i> , <i>gemini</i> , <i>Mufti</i> , <i>peccavi</i> . And in all Scripture Names, as <i>Abdi</i> , <i>Addi</i> , <i>Cosbi</i> , <i>Eli</i> , <i>Gehafi</i> , <i>Malachi</i> , <i>Levi</i> , <i>Vafti</i> , &c.	
i	ia?	See <i>ee</i> — <i>ia</i> .	
i	ic?	See <i>it</i> — <i>ict</i> .	
i	ie?	VWhen it may be founded <i>ie</i> , as in <i>hiera</i> , <i>hiero</i> in all VWords, <i>Lieutenant</i> , <i>Moiety</i> .	
i	ie?	For <i>y</i> in the End of VWords (if you please;) but always writing <i>y</i> is better.	
i	ie?	VWhen <i>d</i> or <i>s</i> is added to VWords that end in <i>y</i> , as <i>dy died</i> , <i>dies</i> ; <i>try tried</i> , <i>tries</i> ; &c.	
i	ie?	In <i>fiend</i> , <i>friend</i> , <i>griest</i> , <i>Priest</i> , <i>wield</i> .	
i	ig?	See <i>n</i> — <i>gn</i> .	
i	igh?	In all of one Syllable that end in the Sound of <i>ite</i> , and their Derivatives; except these eleven, viz. <i>bite</i> , I 2 <i>cite</i> ,	

Questions.		Answers.	I.
When is the Sound of	writ- ten		
		cite, kite, quite, rite (or ceremony) shite, site (or situation) smite, snite, trite, white.	
i	igh?	In seven more, viz. — Denbigh, high, nigh, sigh, thigh, tigh, tighy.	
i	io?	e — io, for they are the same.	
i	is?	In four, — Island, Isle, Viscount, Viscountess, which are founded without the s.	
i	o?	See e — o.	
i	oi?	When it may be founded oi, or ooi, in the Beginning or middle of Words; as in boil, broil, coil, foil, foist, froise, groin, hoise, join, loin, moil, oilet, poise, poison, soil, spoil, tortois, which some found as with an i.	
i	oy?	When it may be founded oy in the End of Words, or before a Vowel; as Chandou, decoy, &c. — loyal, royal, voyage; sometimes abusively founded as with an i.	
i	u?	When it may be founded u as in Artbur, busy, business, Gladuse, Julian, (a Woman's Name) manufacture, manuscript. See er — ur; er — ure; ery — ury.	
i	ui?	In these { beguil build conduit guid guitttern ten. { biscuit circuit disguise guil Verjuise.	
		See ee — ui; gi — gui?	
i	uy?	See gi — gui.	
i	y?	In the End of all English Words; as by, cry, dy, &c. none excepted, but those foreign Words, where i is written i, as above.	
i	y?	When a Vowel is added to such as end in y, as crying, dying, &c. Except that generally i is written, when er or est are added to y, as happy, happier, happiest; but 'twere more regular to write y always before a Vowel, as i is before a Consonant.	
i	y?	In Bowyer, Lawyer, Sawyer, — loyal, royal, voyage.	Always

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Questions.		Answers.	I. IE. IL. IM IN.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten		
i	y?	Always before a Vowel in the Beginning of Words, as <i>yarn, yet, &c.</i>	
i	y?	In <i>hydr, hyper, hypo, Physi</i> , in the Beginning of Words.	
i	y?	In these sixty Words, viz.	
		Apocrypha	Egypt
		Babylon	eleemosynary
		Chrysostom	Eyckstad
		chymist	Glynn
		clyster	Godwyn
		Croyden	Gwynn
		crystal	
		cygnet	Hymn
		Cymbal	byssop
		cynick	labyrinth
		cypress	Lloyd
		Cyprian	Lydia
		Lymerick	Phyllis
		Lynn	Poynter
		Martyr	Preshiter
		Myrrh	pyramide
		Myrtle	Reynold
		Mystery	Sibyl
		y	Smyrna
		Noyes	sycophant
		Nymph	syllable
		Onyx	symetry
		Payn	sympathy
		Phylarea	symptom
			synagogue
			synod
			syringe
			syrup
			thyme
			tympany
			type
			tyrant
			Watwyn
			Wynn
			Ypres
			Yves.
ier	ire?	There are some more, but of no Use, unless it be to the Learned, that know them.	
ier	yer?	When it may be founded <i>ire</i> , as in <i>fire, hire, mire, &c.</i> founded <i>fier, hier, mier, &c.</i> (some write <i>fieri</i> .)	
iern	iron?	In <i>Bowyer, Lawyer, Sawyer.</i>	
il	isl?	In <i>iron</i> and such as come from it, as <i>andiron, cobiron, gridiron, &c.</i>	
im	him?	In <i>Isle, Island.</i>	
imp	ap?	When it may be founded <i>him</i> ; as in <i>bid him, put him, &c.</i> founded <i>bid'im, put'im, &c.</i>	
in	an?	In <i>aposteme</i> , founded <i>imposthume</i> , and now commonly so written.	
in	ean?	In <i>Miscelan</i> , founded <i>maslin</i> .	
in	eam?	In <i>Pridgean</i> . See <i>ee</i> — <i>ea</i> .	
		In <i>pageant</i> , founded <i>pagin</i> .	

Before

Questions.		Answers.	IN. IS. IT. IU. IZ.
When is the Sound of	writ- ten.		
in	im?	Before <i>b, m, p</i> , in the Beginning of Words, as <i>im-</i> <i>bark, immediate, imperfect, &c.</i> Except <i>inbred, in-</i> <i>mate, inmost.</i>	
in	inh?	When it may be founded <i>inh</i> , as in <i>inhabit, inherit,</i> <i>inhibit, Inholder, inhospitable, inhumane.</i>	
ing	eng?	In <i>England, English, Englefield</i> , founded with <i>ing</i> .	
is	ess?	When it may be founded <i>ess</i> , as in <i>mistress, pul-</i> <i>ress, &c.</i> which happens often in VVords of two Syl- lables that end in <i>ess</i> .	
is	his?	VVhen it may be founded <i>his</i> , as in <i>told his Man,</i> founded <i>told is Man, &c.</i>	
is	ice?	} See <i>s</i> — <i>ce</i> .	
is	uce?		
is	ucce?		
is	yes?	In <i>yes, yesterday</i> , founded <i>is, isterday.</i>	
isn	usin?	See <i>sn</i> — <i>sin</i> .	
it	ict?	In <i>victuals</i> , founded <i>vittuls</i> .	
it	ict?	In <i>indict, indictment, Verdict</i> , founded without the <i>c</i> .	
it	ite?	When it may be founded long in the End of Words, tho' founded short most commonly; as in <i>parasite, &c.</i>	
iu	eo?	See <i>e</i> — <i>eo</i> .	
iu	io?	See <i>e</i> — <i>io</i> .	
iu	ew?	In all <i>English Words</i> . Except <i>Pugh</i> , — <i>bruise cruise,</i> <i>Juice, Juliers, Verjuice</i> . See <i>ee</i> — <i>eu</i> .	
iz	is?	} In all Words, but those that you'll find directed to be otherwise written under <i>Z</i> .	
ize	ise?		
J. and G in Age.			
(1)	Note	T HAT <i>g</i> and <i>j</i> have the same Sound, and there- fore must be handled together in this Place.	
(2)	Note	That this <i>g</i> is never written before <i>a, o, oo, or u.</i>	
That			

Questions.		Answers.	J. G.				
When is the Sound of	writ-ten						
(3)	Note	That <i>j</i> is seldom written before <i>e</i> , and never before <i>ee</i> , <i>i</i> , or <i>y</i> , unless it be in <i>jeer</i> .					
(4)	Note	That <i>g</i> and <i>j</i> are never written before any Consonant, in the same Syllable, nor <i>j</i> never after any.					
(5)	Note	That they never double or are silent.					
(6)	Note	That <i>ch</i> , and <i>g</i> (or <i>j</i>) being like in Sound, and that of <i>g</i> or <i>j</i> the easier and sweeter, <i>ch</i> is apt to take their Sound.					
(7)	Note	That <i>j</i> is never written in the End of a Word or Syllable.					
<i>j</i>	adj?	When it may be sounded <i>adj</i> , as in <i>adjudge</i> , sounded <i>judge</i> , &c. and now generally so written.					
<i>j. g</i>	<i>ch</i> ?	When it may be sounded <i>ch</i> , as in <i>wich</i> , in the End of the Names of Places, as <i>Greenwich</i> , <i>Norwich</i> , &c.					
<i>j. g</i>	<i>dg</i> ?	When it sounds short in the middle of Words, as in <i>badger</i> , <i>bridges</i> , &c. Except <i>Roger</i> , <i>pageant</i> , <i>pigeon</i> , and some that come from the Latine, viz. <i>agil</i> , <i>agility</i> , <i>agitate</i> , <i>digit</i> , <i>frigid</i> , <i>imagin</i> , <i>Register</i> , <i>rigid</i> .					
<i>j. g</i>	<i>dge</i> ?	In the End of all Words when the Syllable sounds short, and cannot be sounded long; as <i>bridge</i> , &c.					
<i>j. g</i>	<i>g</i> ?	In all Words before <i>e</i> , <i>ee</i> , <i>i</i> , <i>y</i> , (1) Except <i>Majesty</i> , and <i>jest</i> in the middle of all Words. (2) Except in the following Words and Names in the Beginning thereof, viz.					
		jealous	jeune	jeopardy	Fersey	jet	jig
		jeer	jennet	jerk	jest	Jeston	jilt
		Jeoffrey	Jenkin	jerkin	Jesuit	Jewel	Fippo.
And these Scripture Names.							
		Febusites	Fehovah	Feroboam	Ferusalem	Fethro	
		Feboiakim	Feptha	Fericho	Fesse	Few.	
		Feboshaphat	Feremiah	Ferome	Fesus		
						When	

Quest	ns	Answers.	J. G. JA. JE. JO. JU.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten.		
j. g	ge?	When 'tis, or may be sounded long, as in <i>adage</i> , <i>linage</i> , <i>vintage</i> , &c.	
j. g	hi?	In <i>Hierom</i> sounded <i>Jerom</i> .	
jg.	ing?	See <i>I. g.</i> — <i>eng</i> .	
j	hy?	In <i>hyacinth</i> , sounded <i>Facinth</i> .	
j	j?	Whenever <i>j</i> consonant is to be written as in <i>jealous</i> , <i>Trojan</i> , &c.	
j	j?	In all those abovementioned, and all other before <i>a</i> , <i>o</i> , <i>oo</i> , and <i>u</i> .	
		(1) Except <i>gaol</i> , sounded <i>jail</i> .	
		(2) Except such as may be sounded <i>gea</i> , <i>gia</i> ; <i>geo</i> , <i>gio</i> ; <i>geu</i> , <i>giu</i> ; as <i>sergeant</i> , <i>Sergia</i> ; <i>pigeon</i> , <i>religion</i> , <i>gorgeous</i> , <i>Georgeous</i> . Which you must Note.	
j. g	uld?	In <i>Souldier</i> , sounded <i>Soger</i> .	
ja	dia?	In <i>Indian</i> , sounded <i>injan</i> .	
ja	gea?	When it may be sounded <i>gea</i> as in <i>adjudgeable</i> and	
ja	gia?	VWhen it may be sounded <i>gia</i> the former Instances.	
jai	gao?	In <i>gaol</i> sounded <i>jail</i> .	
je ge	enge?	VWhen it may be sounded <i>enge</i> , as <i>ingender</i> sounded <i>gender</i> .	
je ge	gi?	VWhen a Vowel is added to such as end in <i>ge</i> , as <i>George</i> , <i>Georgian</i> ; <i>courage</i> <i>couragious</i> , &c. Except <i>gorgeous</i> , that preserves its <i>e</i> without changing it.	
jo	geo?	VWhen it may be sounded <i>geo</i> , as in <i>pigeon</i> , &c. See <i>e</i> — <i>eo</i> .	
jo	gio?	VWhen it may be sounded <i>gio</i> , as in <i>lunchion</i> , &c. See <i>e</i> — <i>io</i> .	
ju	giu?	VWhen it may be sounded <i>geu</i> , as in <i>Argus</i> , &c. See <i>e</i> — <i>eu</i> .	
ju	giu?	VWhen it may be sounded <i>giu</i> , as in <i>Sergius</i> , &c. See <i>e</i> — <i>iu</i> .	
ju	giou?	VWhen it may be sounded <i>giou</i> , as in <i>religious</i> , &c. See <i>u</i> — <i>ou</i> .	

Questions.		Answers.	K.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten		
		K. c. ch, ck. q.	
(1)	Note	THAT <i>c, ch, ck, k, q</i> , are characters used for the Sound of <i>k</i> ; which causes great Difficulty.	
(2)	Note	That of those characters <i>c</i> only doubles.	
(3)	Note	That the Sound of <i>k</i> and <i>g</i> (in <i>gag</i>) are like; but that of <i>g</i> the easier, and sweeter. Therefore the Sound of <i>k</i> or <i>c</i> , does sometimes take the Sound of <i>g</i> , as you'll find.	
(4)	Note	That <i>ku</i> is never written; <i>qu</i> supplies its Place.	
<i>k</i>	acc?	VWhen it may be sounded <i>acc</i> , as in <i>accompany, account, accountant, accoutrement, accumulate, accustom</i> , which are often sounded without the <i>a</i> .	
<i>k</i>	acq?	VWhen it may be sounded <i>acq</i> , as in <i>acquit, acquittance, sounded quit, and quittance</i> .	
<i>k</i>	c?	Always before <i>a, o, oo, u, l, r, t</i> , in the same Syllable, as <i>cat, cot, cool, cut, clean, crow, act, &c.</i>	
		(1) Except one of those Letters be added to such as end in <i>k</i> , as <i>Jack-al, cock-a-hoop, cock-atrice, cuck-old remarkable, &c.</i>	
		(2) Except some Scripture Names, as <i>Akkub, Habbakkuk, Jokshan, Joktan, Rebekah</i> , and some VVords that come from the Arabick; as <i>alkakengi, alkali, alkanet, kulb, &c.</i>	
		(3) Except in <i>kle</i> , that sounds <i>kul</i> in the End of VVords where it is always <i>k</i> ; but in few you'll find excepted, where <i>kul</i> is written <i>kle</i> .	
		(4) Except these, <i>beckon, cuckoo, (or cuckow) Kantriff, Kark, kauk.</i>	
		(5) Except <i>ch</i> , or <i>qu</i> , be written for <i>k</i> ; when 'tis so, you'll find below.	
<i>k</i>	c?	Always in the Sound of <i>ac, oc</i> , in the Beginning of VVords, as <i>account, occasion, &c.</i> and before <i>t</i> , as in <i>act, fact,</i>	
		K	

Questions.		Answers.	K.																				
When is the Sound of	writ-ten																						
		f. Et, &c. Except <i>t</i> be an added Letter, for then it is <i>k</i> that comes before it, as <i>lock</i> , <i>lockt</i> , &c.																					
<i>k</i>	<i>ccb</i> ?	See <i>kk</i> — <i>ccb</i> .																					
<i>k</i>	<i>cb</i> ?	In all when the Sound of <i>chir</i> , <i>chris</i> , and <i>chron</i> , Begin V Words of more Syllables than one.																					
<i>k</i>	<i>cb</i> ?	Always in the Sound of <i>ark</i> , as <i>archangel</i> , <i>monarch</i> &c. Except <i>ark</i> , and V Words that End in <i>mark</i> or <i>wark</i> , as <i>bulwark</i> , <i>Denmark</i> , <i>remark</i> , &c.																					
<i>k</i>	<i>cb</i> ?	In Scripture Names, as <i>Achan</i> , <i>Achor</i> , &c. except the five mentioned to have <i>k</i> , &c. <i>Amalek</i> , <i>Anak</i> .																					
<i>k</i>	<i>cb</i> ?	In the Beginning of these,																					
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<i>k</i>	<i>cb</i> ?	In the End of these, <i>attack</i> , <i>drachm</i> , <i>epoch</i> , <i>eunuch</i> , <i>stomach</i> .																					
		And in some more, that are only of Use to Scholars, who know them.																					
<i>k</i>	<i>cbt</i> ?	In <i>Mießtricht</i> , <i>Utrecht</i> , &c.																					
<i>k</i>	<i>ck</i> ?	In all Words where it sounds short before <i>e</i> , <i>ee</i> , <i>i</i> , <i>y</i> , or <i>le</i> , that sounds <i>ul</i> ; or in the very End of Words, as in <i>buckle</i> , <i>blacken</i> , <i>black</i> , &c.																					

Questions.

When is
the
Sound of

writ-
ten.

Answers.

K.

k

ck?

(1) Except another Consonant sounds before *k*, as *blank*, *drink* &c.

(2) Except when *oo* sounds short before *k* as in *book*, *took*, *look*, *shook*.

(3) Except foreign Words that end in *c*, as *Armigniac*, *Camigniac*, *lacc*, (a gum) *Languedoc*, *tacamuhac*.

(4) Except such as come from *c* in the Latine, or *x* in the Greek, that are by some written with a *c*, as *Arithmetic*, *Logic*, *Physic*, but they are generally written with *ck*.

In the few abovementioned before other Vowels, viz. *beckon*, *cuckoo*, *Kantreff*, *kark*, *kauk*, *kay*, *mackaroon*, *reckon*, *skain*.

k

ckb?

In *cuckbold*, sounded *cukold*.

k

cq?

When it sounds short after *a* in the Beginning of Words, as *acquaint*, *acquiesce*, *acquire*, *acquisition*, *acquist*, *acquit*, *acquittal*, *acquittance*.

k

ct?

When it may be sounded *ct*, as in *act*, *afflict*, *conceit*, *conduct*, *conflict*, *contract*, *direct*, *distinct*, *district*, *inflict*, *reflect*, *retract*, *respect*, *sect*, *strict*, &c. which some sound short, as without the *t*.

Except when *t* is added ; for then it is always *kt*, as *balkt*, *talkt*, &c as was said.

k

ec?

When it may be sounded *ec*, as in *ecclesiastical*, *eclipse*, *ecliptical*, *ecliptick*, sounded without the *e*, especially after a Vowel, more especially after *the*, as the '*cl**esi**stical*, for the *eccl* *si**stical*; the '*cl**ipse*, for the *eclipse*.

k

enc?

When it may be sounded *enc*, (or *enk*) as *encompass*, *encounter*, *encroach*, *encumber*, *encumbrance*, sounded *compas*, *cumb* *r*, *cumbrance*, &c.

k

inc?

When it may be sounded *inc* (or *ink*) as *incamp*, *incarnate*, *incloister*, *inclose*, *inclosure*, *incompass*, *incourage*, *incroach*, *incumber*, (see *k—enc*) sounded *camp*, *carnate*, *clise*, *closure*, &c.

K 2

Always

Questions.		Answers.	K. KA. KE. KI. KK.																												
When is the Sound of	writ-ten.																														
k	k?	Always after another Consonant in the same Sylla-ble. Except in <i>arch</i> that signifies <i>chief</i> , and when <i>g</i> ad-mits <i>n</i> or <i>r</i> , before it. See <i>k</i> — <i>que</i> .																													
k	k?	When it sounds long before <i>e</i> , <i>ee</i> , <i>i</i> , <i>y</i> . <i>Except sceleton, sceptick, scink.</i>																													
k	k?	Always before <i>n</i> except in <i>Cnidos</i> .																													
k	k?	In several Scripture Names.																													
k	le?	See <i>au</i> — <i>al</i> .																													
k	lk?	See <i>au</i> — <i>al</i> .																													
k	occ?	When it may be sounded <i>occ</i> , as in <i>occasion</i> , &c. which some sound <i>casion</i> , especially after <i>o</i> or a Vowel, as I have no ' <i>casion</i> , &c.																													
k	q?	Always before <i>u</i> , when a Vowel follows it in the same Syllable, as <i>quake</i> , <i>quill</i> , <i>quilt</i> , &c.																													
k	qu?	When it may be sounded <i>qu</i> , as in																													
		<table><tr><td><i>banquet</i></td><td><i>liquirice</i></td><td><i>piquant</i></td><td><i>quote</i></td></tr><tr><td><i>conquer</i></td><td><i>liquor</i></td><td><i>piquet</i></td><td><i>quotb</i></td></tr><tr><td><i>Eschequer</i></td><td><i>Masquerade</i></td><td><i>quodlibet</i></td><td><i>quotidian</i></td></tr><tr><td><i>Exchequer</i></td><td><i>Musquet</i></td><td><i>quoif</i></td><td><i>relinquish</i></td></tr><tr><td><i>barquebuss</i></td><td><i>Musqueto</i></td><td><i>quoil</i></td><td><i>vanquish</i></td></tr><tr><td><i>jacquet</i></td><td><i>paraqueto</i></td><td><i>quoit</i></td><td><i>turquois</i></td></tr><tr><td><i>liquid</i></td><td><i>pasquil</i></td><td><i>quota</i></td><td><i>Usquebagb</i>.</td></tr></table>	<i>banquet</i>	<i>liquirice</i>	<i>piquant</i>	<i>quote</i>	<i>conquer</i>	<i>liquor</i>	<i>piquet</i>	<i>quotb</i>	<i>Eschequer</i>	<i>Masquerade</i>	<i>quodlibet</i>	<i>quotidian</i>	<i>Exchequer</i>	<i>Musquet</i>	<i>quoif</i>	<i>relinquish</i>	<i>barquebuss</i>	<i>Musqueto</i>	<i>quoil</i>	<i>vanquish</i>	<i>jacquet</i>	<i>paraqueto</i>	<i>quoit</i>	<i>turquois</i>	<i>liquid</i>	<i>pasquil</i>	<i>quota</i>	<i>Usquebagb</i> .	
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k	t?	In <i>apricot</i> , sounded <i>apricock</i> .																													
ka	qua?	See <i>k</i> — <i>qu</i> .																													
ke	que?	See <i>k</i> — <i>qu</i> .																													
ki	qui?	See <i>k</i> — <i>qu</i> .																													
kk	c?	In four, — <i>decad</i> , <i>decalogue</i> , <i>placard</i> , <i>Vicar</i> .																													

In

Questions.

When is
the
Sound of

writ-
ten.

Answers. KK. KO. KQ. KS. KT. KU.

kk.

cc?

In all other before a, o, oo, u, l, or r. Except you find some otherwise written in this Chapter.

kk

ccb?

In *Bacchus*, *eccbo*. See k — ch.

kk

cb?

In *Nicholas*, *Nichols*, *Zachary*.

kk

ckb?

In *Cuckbold*.

kk

cq?

In *acquaint*, &c. See k — cq.

kk

kk?

In some Scripture Names, as *Akkub*.

kk

q?

In *Exchequer*, *jaquet*, *liquid*, *liquirice*, *liquor*, *piquant*, *piquet*.

ko

qui?

In *liquirice*, founded *licorice*.

ko

quo?

See k — qu; where you have all such.

kq

q?

Always when you have the Sound of *cq* (or *kq*) as in *cheque*, *relique*, &c. and in those where *kk* is written *q*, which see.

ks

—

See x which is *ks*.

kt

et?

Always; except it be when *t* is added to such as end in *k*, as *lock*, *locks*; *mock*, *mocks*; &c.

ku

qu?

Always before a Vowel in the same Syllable, as *quart*, *quit*, &c.

kul

kle?

In the End of all Words, as *ankle*, *buskle*, &c. Except such as come from the *Latine*, or *Greek*, &c. as

article	cycle	miracle	sanicle	vesicle.
auricle	circle	muscle	tabernacle	
barnacle	curricule	obstacle	treacle	
chronicle	funicle	pinacle	tunicle	

And in all Diminutives of Words that signify a lesser Thing of the Kind, as *auricle*, *funicle*, &c. signify a little Ear, a little Rope, &c.

kum

chm?

In *drachm*.

kun

ken?

In the End of all Words, but *beckon* and *reckon*.

kun

kon?

In those two Words.

kur

cre?

See *er* — *re*.

L. That

Questions.	Answers.	L.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten.	
(1)	Note	THAT <i>l</i> is always written when it sounds.
(2)	Note	That the <i>Vowel</i> before <i>l</i> , <i>n</i> , or <i>r</i> , in the middle of Words of three or more Syllables of a <i>quick Run</i> , is apt to be silent; as <i>cavilling</i> , <i>devillish</i> , <i>traveling</i> , &c. founded <i>cav'ling</i> <i>dev'lish</i> , <i>trav'ling</i> , &c. and in <i>pardo-ning</i> , <i>every</i> , founded <i>pard'ning</i> <i>ev'ry</i> , &c. which are allow'd in Poetry, to be written and founded the <i>short way</i>
(3)	Note	That no English Word of more than <i>one Syllable</i> ends in <i>ul</i> , except they be Compounds of those of one Syllable that end in <i>ul</i> .
<i>l</i>	<i>al</i> ?	When it may be founded <i>al</i> ; as in <i>alarm</i> , <i>alembick</i> <i>alight</i> , <i>alike</i> , <i>alive</i> , <i>alone</i> , <i>aloud</i> ; which are often founded, <i>larum</i> , <i>lembick</i> , <i>light</i> , &c.
<i>l</i>	<i>all</i> ?	When it may be founded as <i>all</i> (in <i>alley</i>) as in <i>al-lay</i> , <i>allow</i> , <i>allowable</i> , <i>allure</i> ; which are often founded, <i>lay</i> , <i>lowable</i> , <i>lure</i> , &c.
<i>l</i>	<i>el</i> ?	When it may be founded <i>el</i> , in the Beginning of Words; as in <i>elaborate</i> , <i>elaboratory</i> , <i>elctive</i> , <i>electuary</i> , <i>eleven</i> , <i>elixir</i> , <i>eluminat</i> , &c. founded <i>laborate</i> , <i>labora-tory</i> , <i>leven</i> , &c.
<i>l</i>	<i>el</i> ?	When it may be founded <i>el</i> , in the middle of Words of a <i>quick Run</i> , as <i>traveling</i> founded <i>trav'ling</i> , and many such.
<i>l</i>	<i>ell</i> ?	In the same Case when 'tis <i>ll</i> , as <i>cavilling</i> founded <i>cav'ling</i> , &c.
<i>l</i>	<i>enl</i> ?	When it may be founded <i>enl</i> , as <i>enlighten</i> founded <i>lighren</i> , &c.
<i>l</i>	<i>gl</i> ?	In <i>Battaglia</i> , <i>Seraglio</i> , founded <i>Battalia</i> , <i>Seralio</i> .
<i>l</i>	<i>il</i> ?	When it may be founded <i>il</i> , in the middle of Words of three or more Syllables of a <i>quick Run</i> , as <i>accavi-ling</i> , founded <i>cav'ling</i> ; <i>devilish</i> , founded <i>dev'lish</i> , &c.
		When

Questions.		Answers. L. LE. LI. LL.																									
When is the Sound of	written																										
l	ill?	When it may be sounded as <i>ill</i> , in the middle of Words of three or more Syllables of a <i>quick Run</i> .																									
l	inl?	See <i>l</i> — <i>enl</i> .																									
l	ld?	When it may be sounded <i>ld</i> , as in <i>Archibald</i> , <i>Arnold</i> , <i>baldrib</i> , <i>children</i> , <i>fieldfare</i> , <i>Goldsmith</i> , <i>Grishild</i> , <i>Guildhall</i> , <i>herauld</i> , <i>boldfast</i> , <i>boldster</i> , <i>Leopold</i> , <i>Oswald</i> , <i>Reynold</i> , <i>Siffold</i> , <i>scaffold</i> , <i>Wildman</i> , And in all that have a Consonant added to such as end in <i>ld</i> .																									
l	ldl?	In <i>worldling</i> , <i>worldly</i> , &c. sounded <i>wor'ling</i> , <i>wor'ly</i> .																									
l	l?	See the Chapter of silent <i>e</i> .																									
l	le?	When <i>e</i> is silent in the middle of Words of a quick Run before <i>l</i> , <i>n</i> , or <i>r</i> ; as in <i>Ellenor</i> , <i>gallery</i> , &c. sounded <i>El'nor gal'ry</i> , &c.																									
l	ll?	When the Chapter of double Letters directs it.																									
l	ln?	In <i>kiln</i> , sounded <i>kil</i> .																									
l	lt?	When it may be sounded <i>lt</i> , as when a Syllable that begins with a Consonant is added to Words that end in <i>lt</i> ; such are <i>colts-foot</i> , <i>colt-staff</i> , <i>malt-sterer</i> , <i>salt-peter</i> , <i>salt-seller</i> , <i>Wilt-shire</i> , which are sounded without the <i>t</i> .																									
l	lib?	In <i>Commonwealth</i> sounded <i>Commonweal</i> .																									
l	ol?	When it may be sounded <i>ol</i> , in the middle of Words of three or more Syllables of a <i>quick Run</i> , as <i>gamboling</i> , <i>gamb'ling</i> , &c.																									
let	lad?	In <i>salad</i> , sounded <i>sallet</i> .																									
lin	lan?	In <i>Miscelan</i> , sounded <i>Maslin</i> .																									
ll	l?	When the Chapter of double Letters directs it, and in these,																									
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		When																									

Questions.

When is
the
Sound ofwrit-
ten

Answers

LL. LS. LU. M.

ll

ll?

When the same Chapter directs it,

ls

ls?

In *Salisbury*, founded *Salisbury*.

ls

lst?

In *whilst*, founded *whils*. See *f* — *st*.

ls

ris?

In *Sarisbury* founded *Salsbury*. Note that some write

lum

lm?

it *Salisbury*, and others more rightly *Sarisbury* from *Sarum*.

lum

lm?

In *stol'n*, *swol'n*, founded *stolum*, *swolum*.

M.

Note

TH A T no English Words of two or more Syllables end in *um*, unless they be Compounds of those of one Syllable.

ms

adm?

When it may be founded *adm*, as in *administration*, *admeasurement*, *admirable*, *admonition*, founded *ministration*, *monition*, &c.

m

am?

When it may be founded *am*, as in *amass*, *amaze*, *amend*, *amends*, *amendment*, *amiss*, *among*, *amount*, *amuse*, *amusement*.

m

chm?

In *drachm*, founded *dram*.

m

dm?

In *commandment*, founded *commannment*, &c. See *n* — *nd*.

m

em?

When it may be founded *em*, as in *emaciate*, *emulgent*, *emulsion*, founded often without the *e* after the, or a Vowel.

m

gm?

When it may be founded *gm*, as in *apothegm*, *pblegm*, &c.

m

im?

In *immersion*, founded *merision*.

m

lm?

When it may be founded *lm*, as in *Chelmsford*, *Cholmly*, *Dunelm*, *holm*, *Holms*, *Kenelm*, *Solms*, *Stockholm*.

m

mb?

And in seventeen more under *au* — *al*, which see.When it may be founded *mb*, as in

ambllng

Questions.		Answers.	M. MA. ME. MI.				
When is the Sound of	written.						
		ambling	clumber	member	resemble	tremble	
		assembling	encumber	membran	rumble	tumble	
		brambles	grumble	mumble	scamble	tumbler	
		Cambsden	hecatomb	nimble	semblance	tumbling	
		Cambridge	Hambden	nombrel	shambles	umbles	
		chamber	humble	number	shumble	unkemb'd	
		chamberlain	jumble	numble	slumber	wamble	
		chamblet	limber	plumber	timber	wimble	
		clamber	lumber	ramble	timbrel	Wimbleton.	
m	mb?	In eighteen of one Syllable, wherein the <i>b</i> is scarce ever sounded, viz.					
		ambs ace	climb	crumb	kemb	numb	thumb
		bomb	comb	dumb	lamb	plumb	tomb
		chumb	coomb	jamb	limb	rhumb	Womb.
m	mb?	In <i>hecatomb</i> , and <i>comb</i> in the End of the Names of English Towns and Places, as <i>Mullecomb</i> , <i>Winchcomb</i> , &c.					
m	me?	In <i>aumelet</i> , <i>Casement</i> , &c. See the Chapter of silent <i>e</i> .					
m	mm?	When the Chapter of double Letters directs it.					
m	mm?	When it may be sounded <i>mm</i> , as in these eight, <i>Autumn</i> , <i>column</i> , <i>condemn</i> , <i>contemn</i> , <i>damn</i> , <i>hymn</i> , <i>limn</i> , <i>solemn</i> .					
	Note	That you may find the <i>n</i> by adding a Vowel to such Words, as <i>autumnal</i> , <i>condemning</i> , <i>limning</i> , <i>solemnize</i> .					
m	n?	In <i>Banbury</i> , founded <i>Bambury</i> .					
m	omin?	In <i>Leominster</i> , founded <i>Lemster</i> .					
m	sin?	In <i>Vendosm</i> , founded <i>Vendome</i> .					
mas	miscet?	In <i>Miscelan</i> , founded <i>Maslin</i> .					
met	ment?	In <i>frumenty</i> , founded <i>furnety</i> .					
misf	mins?	In <i>Minster</i> in the End of the Names of Places, as in <i>Ilminster</i> .					

Questions.		Answers.	MM. MP. MS. MT.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten		
<i>mm</i>	<i>lm</i> ?	<i>Ilminster, Warminster, Westminster.</i>	
<i>mm</i>	<i>m</i> ?	In <i>Salmon</i> , founded <i>Sammon</i> .	
		When the Chapter of double Letters directs it, and in	
		<i>bomans</i> <i>damask</i> <i>gromel</i> <i>endamage</i>	
		<i>coming</i> <i>famine</i> <i>bomicide</i> <i>woman</i>	
		<i>criminal</i> <i>famish</i> <i>bonour</i> <i>women</i>	
		<i>damage</i> <i>gamut</i> <i>image</i> <i>Teoman.</i>	
<i>mm</i>	<i>mb</i> ?	See <i>m</i> — <i>mb</i> .	
<i>mm</i>	<i>mm</i> ?	When the Chapter of double Letters directs.	
<i>mp</i>	<i>nap</i> ?	In <i>banaper</i> , founded <i>banper</i> .	
<i>ms</i>	<i>mas</i> ?	In <i>damasin</i> (or <i>damascen</i>) <i>Thomasin</i> , founded <i>dam'sin</i> , <i>Thom'sin</i> .	
<i>ms</i>	<i>mos</i> ?	In <i>damofel</i> , founded <i>dam'sel</i> .	
<i>ms</i>	<i>mps</i> ?	When it may be founded <i>mps</i> , which may be always in the middle of Words, as in <i>assumpfit</i> , <i>Dempster</i> , <i>stimpfy</i> , <i>glimps</i> , <i>Hampshire</i> , <i>Hampson</i> , <i>bempseed</i> , <i>Sampson</i> , <i>sempster</i> .	
<i>ms</i>	<i>mps</i> ?	Except when the Parts of Compounds bring <i>m</i> and <i>s</i> to meet; as <i>Thom-son</i> , or <i>Tom-son</i> , <i>William-son</i> , &c.	
<i>ms</i>	<i>mpi</i> ?	When <i>s</i> is added to such as end in <i>mp</i> , as <i>damps</i> , <i>dumps</i> , <i>frumps</i> , <i>fumps</i> , <i>glimps</i> , <i>bemps</i> , <i>bumps</i> , <i>limps</i> , <i>lumps</i> , <i>mumps</i> , <i>plumps</i> , <i>pumps</i> , <i>ramps</i> , <i>shrimps</i> , <i>stamps</i> , <i>stumps</i> , <i>tumps</i> , <i>vamps</i> .	
<i>ms</i>	<i>mpi</i> ?	Always in the Sound of <i>msi</i> or <i>mpsi</i> , before a Vowel, as in <i>assumption</i> , <i>consumtion</i> , <i>desumption</i> , <i>emprion</i> , <i>redemption</i> , &c.	
<i>mt</i>	<i>mpt</i> ?	In all Words, as <i>attempt</i> , <i>contempt</i> , <i>Frampton</i> , <i>Hampton</i> , <i>jumpt</i> , <i>prompt</i> , <i>pumpt</i> , &c.	
		Except only when the Parts of Compounds bring <i>m</i> and <i>t</i> to meet; as <i>Thomson</i> , <i>Williamson</i> , &c.	

N. That

Questions.		Answers.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten.	
N.		
(1)	Note	T HAT the Sound is like that of <i>m</i> , but more like that of <i>ng</i> ; and both easier than <i>n</i> . Therefore <i>n</i> doth often take the Sound of <i>m</i> and <i>ng</i> .
(2)	Note	That the <i>Vowel</i> before <i>n</i> (as before <i>l</i> and <i>r</i>) is very apt to be silent in the middle of Words of three or more Syllables of a <i>quick Run</i> , as in <i>Commoner</i> , <i>Falconer</i> , &c. founded <i>com'ner</i> , <i>Falc'ner</i> , &c. and allow'd in <i>Poetry</i> .
(3)	Note	That <i>ng</i> is never written, tho' often sounded before <i>g</i> or <i>k</i> .
(4)	Note	That <i>ng</i> has one simple Sound, tho'tis a double Character.
(5)	Note	That <i>n</i> is always written when sounded.
(6)	Note	That <i>n</i> is apt to turn to <i>m</i> , before <i>b</i> , <i>m</i> , <i>p</i> , as in <i>imbroil</i> , <i>immature</i> , <i>impose</i> , for <i>in</i> — and <i>broil</i> , <i>in</i> and <i>mature</i> , <i>in</i> and <i>part</i> .
<i>n</i>	<i>an?</i>	When it may be sounded <i>an</i> , as in <i>Anatomy</i> , <i>anoiance</i> , <i>anoint</i> , <i>another</i> , founded <i>Natomy</i> , <i>noiance</i> , or <i>nufance</i> , <i>noint</i> , <i>nother</i> , especially after <i>a</i> , or some other <i>Vowel</i> .
<i>n</i>	<i>an?</i>	In Words of three or more Syllables of a <i>quick Run</i> , as <i>villany</i> , founded <i>vil'ny</i> .
<i>n</i>	<i>ann?</i>	When it may be sounded as <i>ann</i> , as in <i>anneal</i> , <i>annihilate</i> , <i>annotation</i> , <i>annuity</i> , <i>annul</i> , <i>annunciation</i> , founded <i>neal</i> , <i>nihilate</i> , <i>notation</i> , <i>null</i> , &c.
<i>n</i>	<i>dne?</i>	In <i>Wednesday</i> , founded <i>Wensday</i> .
<i>n</i>	<i>en?</i>	When it may be sounded <i>en</i> , as in <i>enough</i> , <i>enumerate</i> &c. And when <i>e</i> is silent before <i>n</i> in Words of three or more Syllables of a <i>quick Run</i> , as in <i>fastened</i> , <i>hastened</i> , founded <i>fast'ned</i> , <i>hast'ned</i> , &c.
<i>n</i>	<i>ena?</i>	In <i>enamel</i> , <i>enamour</i> , founded <i>amel</i> , <i>amour</i> .
<i>n</i>	<i>enb?</i>	In <i>maidenhead</i> , founded <i>maid'ned</i> .

Questions.		Answers	N.			
When is the Sound of	writ-ten					
n	gn?	In — <i>agnail</i> <i>Armigniac</i> <i>arraign</i> <i>assign</i> <i>Aubigny</i> <i>baigne</i> <i>Bretaign</i>	<i>Bulloign</i> <i>Champaign</i> <i>Cognisance</i> <i>Collogn</i> <i>consign</i> <i>darreign</i> <i>deign</i>	<i>design</i> <i>essoign</i> <i>feign</i> <i>Flavigny</i> <i>foraign</i> <i>Gascogn</i> <i>recognisance</i>	<i>reign</i> <i>resign</i> <i>Seignior</i> <i>sign</i> <i>sovereign.</i>	
		Wherein the g is not sounded, as it is not also in <i>gnar</i> , <i>gnarl</i> , <i>gnash</i> , <i>gnat</i> , <i>gnaw</i> , <i>gnibble</i> , <i>gnomen</i> .				
n	bn?	In <i>John</i> , sounded <i>Fon</i> .				
n	inn?	In <i>innovation</i> , sounded <i>novation</i> .				
n	kn?	When it may be sounded <i>kn</i> , as in				
		<i>knack</i> <i>knacker</i> <i>knag</i> <i>knap</i> <i>knapple</i> <i>knapsack</i>	<i>knapweed</i> <i>knave</i> <i>knead</i> <i>knee</i> <i>kneel</i> <i>knell</i>	<i>knick</i> <i>knife</i> <i>knight</i> <i>knit</i> <i>knob</i> <i>knock</i>	<i>knoll</i> <i>knob</i> <i>knot</i> <i>knotgrafs</i> <i>know</i> <i>knowl</i>	<i>knowledge</i> <i>knubble</i> <i>knuckle</i> <i>knur</i> <i>knurl</i> <i>knurling.</i>
n	ln?	In <i>Lincoln</i> , sounded <i>Lincon</i> .				
n	llon?	In <i>gallon</i> , sounded <i>gane</i> in <i>Berks</i> .				
n	mn?	In <i>Mnason</i> , <i>Mnemisyne</i> , <i>Mnester</i> , <i>Mnestew</i> .				
n	mp?	In <i>account</i> , <i>comptroll</i> , <i>comptroller</i> , sounded <i>account</i> , <i>controul</i> , <i>controuler</i> .				
n	nd?	When it may be sounded <i>nd</i> , as in				
		<i>almond</i> <i>beyond</i> <i>Desmond</i> <i>despond</i>	<i>diamond</i> <i>Edmond</i> <i>Hammond</i> <i>Ormond</i>	<i>Osmond</i> <i>Ostend</i> <i>Raymond</i> <i>Redmond</i>	<i>riband</i> <i>Richmond</i> <i>rind</i> <i>Rosamund</i>	<i>wastband</i> <i>wristband.</i>

More

More

Questions.		Answers.	N.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten.		
n	nd?	More especially when the <i>d</i> comes between two Consonants, as <i>nd</i> in Candle, chandler, dandle, dwindle, fondle, handle, kin- dle, spindle, trundle.	
n	nd?	When a Consonant is added to such as end in 'nd, as in	
		amend-ment	(or grannam)
		band-rol	grand-child
		bind-weed	grand-father
		bond-slave	grand-mother
		command-ment	grind-stone
		fond-ling	band-ling
		friend-ly	band-maid
		friend-ship	band-sel
		grand-dame	band-some
		bind-most	maund-ring
		land-lady	spend-thrift
		land-lord	wind-fall
		Land-mark	wind-mill
		land-skip	Wind-for
		kind-ly	wind-ward.
		kind-red	
		laund-ress	
		laund-ry	
n	ng?	In <i>mongecorn</i> , sounded <i>muncorn</i> .	
n	nb?	In <i>Inholder</i> , sounded without the <i>b</i> .	
n	nn?	When the Chapter of <i>double Letters</i> directs it.	
n	nne?	In some French Words, as <i>Baionne</i> , <i>Guienne</i> , &c.	
n	nay?	In <i>penny-worth</i> , sounded <i>penworth</i> .	
n	myw?	In the same, sounded <i>penorth</i> (or <i>penertb</i> .)	
n	nt?	When it may be sounded <i>nt</i> , as in	
		Antwerp	Dantzick
		Beaumont	frontlet
		brant-goose	Montgomery
		covent-garden	Montjoy
		Montpellier	vant-guard
		Montrofs	
		pageant	
		vant-currier	
n	on?	When it may be sounded <i>on</i> , as when <i>o</i> is silent in the Middle of Words of three or more Syllables that have a quick Run, as in <i>pardoned</i> , <i>reckoned</i> , sounded <i>pardⁿned</i> , <i>reckⁿned</i> , &c.	

Questions.		Answers. N. NA. NG. NN. NO. NP. NS.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten.	
n	/n?	In demesn, mesn, sneese, founded demain, mene, neese.
n	ven?	In seven-night, founded, and now commonly written sennight.
na	dina?	In ordinance, ordinary, founded ornanee, ornary.
ngc	nc?	In Lincoln, rancour.
ngc	nch?	In anchor, Anchoret.
ngc	nk?	In all other Words, as bank, link, &c. founded bangk, lingk, &c.
ugg	ng?	In all Words, as in finger, linger, &c.
ngq	nq?	In banque, banquet, cinque, conquer, founded bangk, bangquet, singk, &c.
ngk	nc?	See ngc — nc.
	nch?	See ngc — nch.
	nk?	See ngc — nk.
	nq?	See ngq — nq.
nn	gn?	See n — gn.
nn	n?	When the Chapter of double Letters directs it; and in these
		banish coney manour onion synod
		Banister finish many opinion Trinity
		banister generous minow penance vinegar
		canon honey miniature runagate vinew.
		chronical honour minish sinew
		chronicle lineage nonage Spaniel
nn	ndd?	In grand-dame, founded grannam.
nn	nn?	When the Chapter of double Letters directs it.
nore	north?	In North, founded Nore by Seamen.
np	nap?	In banaper, founded ban'per.
ns	nds?	When it may be founded nds, as in commands, demands, rinds, &c. See nc — nd.
ns	nes?	When s is added to such as end in ne, with silent e, as bones, fines, lines, mines, &c. and Jones. See the Chapter of silent e.

Questions.

When is
the
Sound of

writ-
ten

Answers.

NS. NT. NU. O.

ns

nis?

In *Venison*, founded without the *i*.

ns

nts?

When it may be founded *nts*, as in *covenants*, *elephants*, &c. which some found without the *t*, which is apt to be silent between *Consonants*, especially if *n* be the first.

nsh

nch?

In all Words; as in *bench*, *bunch*, *finch*, *hanch*, &c.

n't

not?

In *mayn't*, for *may not*.

nuf

noia?

In *noiance*, founded *nufance*.

O.

(1) Note

THAT *o* is seldom written in the End of English Words.

(2) Note

That *oe* in the *Latine* is written *e* in English, as *foelicitas* is written *felicity*, but those from the Greek are written *oe*, as in *oeconomy*, *oecumenical*, *oedematous*, &c.

o

a?

In *chaps*, *Sabbath*, *stamp*, *tabaco*, abusively founded sometimes as with an *o*, as *chops*.

o

ao?

In *Bilbao*, *extraordinary*, *gaol*, in which *ao* is founded as *o*. See *a* — *ao*.

o

aob?

In *Pharaob*, founded *Pharo*.

o

au?

When it may be founded *au*, as in

auburn

augre

Autumn

flaunt

Pauls

auction

August

auxiliary

fraud

plausible

audacious

umber

because

herauld

restauration

audible

aumelet

cautious

Henault

sausage

audience

aunt

centaury

jaundice

ribauldy

Audit

auspicious

daunt

laudable

vault.

auditor

austere

Dauphin

maudlin

auf(awl)

authentick

debauch

maugre

augment

author

fault

nauseous

Which many found as with an *o*.

See

Questions.

Answers.

O.

When is the Sound of

written

o augh?

See au — augh.

o aut?

In *hautboys, haut goust, founded baboys, bo go.*

o aw?

See au, written aw.

o eau?

In the Sound of *beau* in the Beginning of all Words.

See eu, eau, or e — ea.

o eaux?

In *Bowdeaux, founded Boórdo.*

o eo?

When it may be founded eo, as in *George, meteor, pigeon, Theology, urcheon, &c.* See e — eo; jo — geo; sho — sheo.

o eo?

Always in *teous, founded tous* in the End of Words; as *beauteous, courteous, &c.* And in *gorgeous, hideous.*

o eo?

When o is added to such as end in silent e, as *hereof, moreover, whereof, &c.*

o eou?

Always when *tos* or *tous* in the End of Words, may be founded *teous*, as in *righteous, &c.*

o ew?

When it may be founded ew, as in these six, *chew, eschew, shew, shrew, shrewd, Shrewsbury, founded cho, shrode, Shrosbury, &c.*

o bo?

When it may be founded bo, as in *homage, bolster, homo, in the Beginning of all Words, bosannah, host, hostage, hostess, hostler, hostile, boulet, hour, so-bo, ink-born, &c.* often founded as with o only.

o io?

In *liquirice, founded liquorice.*

o ino?

In *inoculate, founded oculate.*

o io?

When it may be founded io, as *cushion, fashion, &c.* See e — io; jo and sho.

o iou?

See ou — iou.

o oa?

In these forty four of one Syllable that found long.

boad	cloak	float	boar	moan	road
boar	coach	foal	loach	moap	roan
boast	coal	foam	load	moat	roar
breach	coap	goad	loaf	oat	shoar
bread	coast	goat	loan	oath	smoak
chask	coat	groan	loath	poach	soak.

soap

An Alphabetical Spelling Dialogue.

81

Questions.

When is
the
Sound of

writ-
ten.

Answers.

O.

soap
soar

spoak (in wheel)
throat

toad
toast

ak
wood.

And in these,

Abroach, abroad, Abinoam, approach, Boanerges, Gilboa, Jeroboam, increach, mecoacan, reproach Zoan, Zoar.

(1.) Except Words that signify somewhat done and past; that admit (he) or (it was) before them, which are all written with o only, as he abode, he ^{sure} crope, he dole, he drove, &c. — it was cloven, it was shorn, it was woven, &c.

(2) Except such as come from other Languages, as bole, pole, pore, &c. and such as you find written otherwise under this Sound of o.

o

oe?

In the End of these six English Words, viz. doe, (a she) foe, roe, (deer) sloe, toe, woe; and no more of any kind.

o

oe?

When it may be sounded oe, as goeth, &c.

o

og?

See n — gn.

o

ogh?

In some Irish Names, as Roghal, &c.

o

oh?

In job! John, oh!

o

oi?

In hemorrhoids, sounded emerods.

o

oig?

See n — gn.

o

ol?

When it may be sounded ol, as in

Bristol
Cholmley
folk
Holborn

Holms
holm
holp
holpen

Leopold
Lincoln
Norfolk
folder

Solms
Suffolk
Yolk.

which are
founded
without
the l.

o

o-o?

When it may be sounded o and o, as in co-operate, co-ordinate.

o

orce?

In Worcester, sounded Woster.

o

ou?

See or — our; os — ous.

M

In

Questions.		Answers.	O. OI.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten		
o	ouce?	In Gloucester, founded Gloster.	
o	ough?	In thirty Words, viz.	
		although	cough
		besought	dough
		borough	doughty
		bough	drought
		bought	enough
		brought	fought
		hiccough	ought
		hough	plough
		lough	rough
		Lougher	slough
		mought	sought
		nought	though
			thought
			through
			tough
			trough
			whough
			wrought.
o	oul?	In souldier, founded sodier.	
o	oust?	In haut goust, founded ho go.	
o	ow?	When it may be founded <i>ow</i> in the End of Words, or before a Vowel, as <i>ow</i> , <i>owing</i> ; <i>follow</i> , <i>following</i> , &c. otherwise it is always <i>o</i> , when it cannot be founded <i>ow</i> , unless it be one of those above, that are written <i>ough</i> .	
o	uo?	See <i>k</i> — <i>qu</i> , where you have all such.	
o	who?	When it may be founded <i>who</i> , as in these eight, <i>who</i> , <i>whole</i> , <i>whome</i> , <i>whore</i> , <i>wortle</i> , <i>whose</i> , <i>whow</i> , <i>whomp</i> .	
o	wo?	When it may be founded <i>wo</i> , as in <i>forswore</i> , <i>for-sworn</i> , <i>swole</i> , <i>swol'n</i> , <i>swop</i> , <i>sword</i> , <i>swore</i> , <i>sworn</i> ; and such as begin with <i>wo</i> ; as <i>wo</i> , <i>wolf</i> , <i>Wolverhampton</i> , <i>Wolverton</i> , <i>woman</i> , <i>womb</i> , <i>wonder</i> , <i>wont</i> , <i>word</i> , <i>work</i> , <i>worm</i> , <i>worn</i> , <i>worry</i> , <i>worse</i> , <i>worship</i> , <i>wort</i> , <i>worth</i> , <i>worthy</i> , <i>woven</i> , <i>would</i> , <i>wound</i> : Which are, especially those of two or more Syllables, founded as beginning with an <i>o</i> .	
o	woa?	In <i>woad</i> , founded <i>ode</i> .	
oi	oie?	When <i>d</i> or <i>s</i> is added to such as end in <i>oy</i> , as <i>enjoy</i> , <i>enjoied</i> , <i>enjoies</i> ; <i>joy</i> , <i>joies</i> , &c. tho' 'tis needless to write the <i>e</i> (as has been <i>said</i>) no more than in <i>said</i> , <i>paid</i> , &c.	
oi	oig?	See <i>n</i> — <i>gn</i> .	

Questions.		Answers.
When is the Sound of	written.	OI. ON. OO.
oi	oy?	In the End of Words and before a Vowel, as in <i>joy, toy, loyal, royal, voyage.</i>
oi	uoi?	When it may be sounded <i>uoi</i> , as in <i>quoif, quoil, quoit.</i>
oier	oir?	Always when it may be sounded <i>oir</i> , as in <i>devoir, &c.</i>
ond	onds?	When it may be sounded <i>onds</i> , as <i>almonds, diamonds, &c.</i>
once	onts?	When it may be sounded <i>onts</i> , as <i>Beaumonts, &c.</i>
(1)	Note	That <i>oo</i> is never written before or after a Vowel, <i>w</i> , or <i>y</i> , unless it be when a Vowel is added to it as in <i>coo, cooeth, cooing</i> ; and after <i>w</i> in <i>wood, woof, wool</i> ; and no more.
(2)	Note	That <i>oo</i> being an easy and sweet Sound, is never written when it can be sounded any other way, but according to that Sound that it has besides that of <i>oo</i> ; as suppose it be, that of <i>o, u, eo, eou, io, iou, &c.</i>
(3)	Note	That it's Sound is simple and not compound, tho' signified by two Letters.
(4)	Note	That it begins no Word, nor ends any but <i>canoo, coo, cuckoo</i> , (or <i>cuckow</i>) <i>shoo</i> , (or <i>shoe</i>) <i>too, woo</i> , (or <i>woe.</i>)
(5)	Note	That <i>oo</i> is never written when it sounds short, but some other Vowel or Vowels for it; as in <i>bull, pull, courage, &c.</i> Except in <i>book, brook, cook, cookery, foot, forsook, forsooth, good, hood, look, foot, stood, took, wood, wool.</i> You'll see what is written for it in the Rules.
oo	ao?	In <i>Bilbao.</i>
oo	eo?	See <i>e</i> — <i>eo</i> , for they are the same.
oo	eu?	See <i>ou</i> — <i>eu</i> , for they are the same.
oo	hou?	When it may be sounded <i>hou</i> after a Vowel, as <i>hood, hoof, hook, koo, hoord</i> , and in <i>hood</i> in the End of Words, as in <i>likelihood, manhood, Priesthood, &c.</i>
oo	i?	In <i>Bishop</i> , sounded <i>Booshop</i> by some.
oo	io?	See <i>e</i> — <i>io</i> ; <i>jo</i> and <i>sho.</i>
oo	iou?	See <i>ou</i> — <i>iou</i> , and <i>jo</i> and <i>sho</i> , written <i>giou</i> , and <i>fiou</i> , or <i>tion, &c.</i>

Questions.		Answers.	OO.												
When is the Sound of	writ-ten														
oo	iu ?	In all proper Names, that sound <i>joo</i> s or <i>shoes</i> in the End thereof; as <i>Georgius</i> , <i>Pontius</i> , <i>Sergius</i> , &c.													
oo	o ?	In all Words when it may be sounded <i>o</i> ; except it may be sounded <i>ow</i> : Also in the End of Words, or before a Vowel.													
oo	o ?	Before and after all Vowels, (when it cannot be sounded <i>ow</i> .) Except it be when a Vowel is added to such as end in <i>oo</i> ; as <i>coo</i> , <i>cooeth</i> , <i>coeing</i> ; <i>shoo</i> , <i>shooeth</i> , <i>shooing</i> , &c.													
oo	o ?	Always before <i>v</i> , <i>w</i> , and <i>y</i> , as <i>move</i> , <i>follow</i> , &c.													
oo	o ?	Always after <i>w</i> , <i>wh</i> , and <i>y</i> . Except <i>buoy</i> , — <i>wood</i> , <i>woof</i> , <i>wool</i> — <i>swoon</i> , and <i>whoop</i> .													
oo	o ?	Always before <i>th</i> . Except in <i>booth</i> , <i>smooth</i> , <i>sooth</i> , <i>tooth</i> , &c.													
oo	o ?	In <i>do</i> , <i>to</i> , <i>who</i> , and their Derivatives, as <i>ado</i> , <i>dost</i> , <i>doth</i> , &c. — <i>altogether</i> , <i>into</i> , <i>thereto</i> , <i>together</i> , <i>unto</i> , <i>whereto</i> , — <i>whom</i> , <i>whose</i> .													
oo	o ?	In Words that come from the French, as <i>cocbinel</i> , <i>contre</i> , <i>Monfieur</i> , <i>poltron</i> , <i>ponten</i> , &c. which are sounded as with <i>oo</i> .													
oo	o ?	In these that fall under none of the Rules, viz.													
		<table> <tr> <td><i>afford</i></td> <td><i>comb</i></td> <td><i>ferd</i></td> <td><i>gold</i></td> <td><i>More</i></td> <td><i>tomb</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>bomb</i></td> <td><i>Ford</i></td> <td><i>gamboya</i></td> <td><i>Monday</i></td> <td><i>Rome</i></td> <td><i>womb</i>.</td> </tr> </table>		<i>afford</i>	<i>comb</i>	<i>ferd</i>	<i>gold</i>	<i>More</i>	<i>tomb</i>	<i>bomb</i>	<i>Ford</i>	<i>gamboya</i>	<i>Monday</i>	<i>Rome</i>	<i>womb</i> .
<i>afford</i>	<i>comb</i>	<i>ferd</i>	<i>gold</i>	<i>More</i>	<i>tomb</i>										
<i>bomb</i>	<i>Ford</i>	<i>gamboya</i>	<i>Monday</i>	<i>Rome</i>	<i>womb</i> .										
oo	oa ?	In <i>aboard</i> , <i>boar</i> , (a clown) <i>board</i> .													
oo	oe ?	In <i>doe</i> , <i>does</i> , <i>doest</i> , <i>doeth</i> , <i>shoe</i> and <i>woe</i> , when written with an <i>e</i> , as many <i>do</i> .													
oo	oho ?	In <i>cobort</i> .													
oo	ool ?	In <i>Woolstead</i> , sounded <i>woolsted</i> .													
oo	orce ?	In <i>Worcester</i> , sounded <i>Woolster</i> .													
oo	ou ?	When it may be sounded <i>ou</i> , as in <i>our</i> and <i>ous</i> in the End of Words; as in <i>behaviour</i> , <i>favour</i> , &c. <i>famous</i> , <i>hainous</i> , &c.													
		Before													

Questions.

When is
the
Sound of

writ-
ten

Answers.

oo.

oo

ou ?

Before all double Consonants, and *g* (in *age*) which is a double Consonant ; as in

<i>couch</i>	<i>court</i>	<i>crouch</i>	<i>gourd</i>	<i>should</i>	<i>touch</i>
<i>could</i>	<i>courtship</i>	<i>fourth</i>	<i>mouch</i>	<i>flouch</i>	<i>vouch</i>
<i>course</i>	<i>courteons</i>	<i>gouge</i>	<i>mourn</i>	<i>souse</i>	<i>would</i>

Except *roost*, or when a Consonant is added to such as have *oo* before a single Consonant ; as *book*, *books* ; *look*, *looks*, &c. See *u* — *ou*.

oo

ou ?

In such as come from the *French* that are written *ou*, as

<i>accoutre</i>	<i>capouchine</i>	<i>courvee</i>	<i>rendezvous</i>
<i>amour</i>	<i>coupec</i>	<i>enamour'd</i>	<i>rencountre</i>
<i>boutefeux</i>	<i>courier</i>	<i>gourmandise</i>	<i>Toulon</i>
<i>Bourdeaux</i>	<i>Courtney</i>	<i>Louvain</i>	
<i>capouch</i>	<i>courtrey</i>	<i>Louvre</i>	

oo

ough?

See *o* — *ough*.

oo

oul?

In *could*, *should*, *would*, founded *coo'd*, *shoo'd*, *woo'd*.

oo

ouze?

In *rendezvous*, founded *rendevoo*.

oo

ow ?

When it may be founded *ow* in the End of Words, or before a Vowel, unless it be written *ough*, or some other way directed in the *Rules of oo*.

oo

u ?

Always when it may be founded *u*, more especially when it is founded short after these Lip-consonants ; *b*, *p*, — *f*, *v*, — and *m* ; as in *bull*, *pull*, — *full*, *vulgar* ; — *Mulgrave*, &c. wherein the *u* is founded *oo*.

oo

u ?

In all Words of two or more Syllables that may be founded *um* in the End thereof ; as in

<i>arcantum</i>	<i>Capernaum</i>	<i>guaiacum</i>	<i>premium</i>
<i>bdellium</i>	<i>decorum</i>	<i>Iconium</i>	<i>tedium</i> , &c.
<i>bonum</i>	<i>galbanum</i>	<i>Laudanum</i>	

Always

Questions.		Answers.	OO. OP. OR. OS.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten.		
oo	u?	Always between <i>g</i> or <i>g</i> and a Vowel in the same Syllable; as in <i>anguish</i> , <i>guilt</i> , &c. which <i>u</i> has the real Sound of <i>oo</i> .	
oo	ul?	In <i>Mulgrave</i> , founded <i>Moograve</i> .	
oo	uo?	In <i>buoy</i> , founded <i>booy</i> .	
oo	w?	Always between <i>d</i> , <i>f</i> , <i>t</i> , <i>th</i> , and the Vowel in the same Syllable, as in <i>dwell</i> , <i>swell</i> , <i>twelve</i> , <i>thwart</i> , &c.	
oo	who?	See <i>b</i> — <i>wb</i> .	
oo	whoo?	In <i>whoop</i> , founded <i>oop</i> , especially after a Vowel.	
oo	wo?	When it may be founded <i>wo</i> , as in <i>forswore</i> , <i>two</i> , &c.	
oo	woe?	In <i>woe</i> , (to court,) &c.	
oo	woo?	In <i>wood</i> , <i>woof</i> , <i>wool</i> , — and <i> swooning</i> .	
oo	wool?	In <i>Woolstead</i> , founded <i>oostead</i> .	
oo	woorce?	In <i>Worcester</i> , founded <i>ooster</i> .	
ooe	oo?	See <i>oor</i> — <i>oor</i> .	
oor	oor?	When it may be founded <i>oor</i> , as <i>door</i> , <i>floor</i> , <i>poor</i> , &c. founded sometimes, <i>doorer</i> , <i>floorer</i> , <i>poorer</i> , &c.	
ooi	oi?	Always in the middle of Words, or before a Consonant, as in <i>boil</i> , <i>coil</i> , <i>join</i> , &c.	
oom	um?	In all that only sound <i>um</i> and <i>oom</i> , in the End thereof; as <i>Arcanum</i> , &c. See <i>oo</i> — <i>u</i> .	
oor	our?	Always when it may be founded <i>our</i> , (See <i>oo</i> — <i>ou</i>) as in <i>favour</i> , and all that end in <i>our</i> .	
oos	ous?	Always when it may be founded <i>ous</i> ; as in <i>famous</i> , and all that end in <i>ous</i> .	
ope	olp?	In <i>help</i> , <i>holpen</i> , founded <i>hope</i> , <i>hopen</i> .	
or	our?	When it may be founded <i>our</i> , as in <i>honour</i> , <i>labour</i> , &c. See <i>er</i> — <i>our</i> , where you have all that end in <i>our</i> .	
ore	orth?	In <i>North</i> , founded <i>Nore</i> .	
ore	over?	In <i>over</i> , founded <i>o're</i> .	
os	ons?	When it may be founded <i>ous</i> , as in <i>famous</i> , founded <i>famos</i> ; and all that end in <i>ous</i> .	
os	eous?	In all that may be founded <i>tous</i> or <i>teous</i> , and in <i>gorgeous</i> , <i>hideous</i> .	

In

Questions.		Answers	OS. OU. OW.																					
When is the Sound of	writ-ten																							
os	ious?	In all that may be founded <i>ious</i> , and not written <i>eous</i> .																						
os	ius?	When it may be founded <i>ius</i> , as in <i>Pontius</i> , &c. See <i>thus</i> .																						
	Note	That <i>ou</i> and <i>ow</i> , have two very different Sounds; (1) That in <i>soul</i> , <i>bowl</i> , <i>old</i> , <i>told</i> , &c. which is the true Sound of <i>o</i> and <i>oo</i> join'd together in one Syllable. (2) That in <i>bough</i> , <i>cow</i> , <i>now</i> , &c. which is the true Sound of <i>u</i> short, in <i>but</i> , <i>cut</i> , &c. and <i>oo</i> join'd together in one Syllable.																						
ou	au?	In <i>Pauls</i> Church, founded <i>Pouls</i> . See <i>o</i> — <i>au</i> .																						
ou	eu?	When you have the Sound of <i>tous</i> or <i>teous</i> , in the End of Words; and <i>gorgeous</i> , and <i>hideous</i> . See <i>tous</i> — <i>teous</i> .																						
ou	ew?	When it may be founded <i>ew</i> , as in <i>chew</i> , <i>eschew</i> , <i>shew</i> , <i>shrew</i> , <i>shrewd</i> , <i>Shrewsbury</i> .																						
ou	iou?	In all that may be founded <i>iou</i> , &c. as <i>gracious</i> , <i>spurious</i> , &c. (See <i>ous</i> — <i>ious</i>) Except <i>gorgeous</i> , and <i>hideous</i> , and all such as may be also founded <i>tous</i> or <i>teous</i> , which always are written <i>teous</i> .																						
ou	o?	See <i>oul</i> — <i>oh</i> .																						
ou	ough?	See <i>o</i> — <i>ough</i> .																						
ou	oux?	In <i>randezvous</i> , founded <i>randevou</i> .																						
ou	ow?	In the End of all Words and before a Vowel, or <i>n</i> alone in the same Syllable, as <i>mow</i> , <i>morning</i> , <i>known</i> . Except such as end in <i>ough</i> . See <i>o</i> — <i>ough</i> ; and some foreign Words; as <i>Anjou</i> , <i>Poictou</i> , &c. and the Word <i>Noun</i> .																						
ou	ow?	In these irregular nineteen of one Syllable,																						
		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>bowge</td> <td>chowse</td> <td>bowp</td> <td>lowt</td> <td>powk</td> <td>showr</td> <td>towr</td> </tr> <tr> <td>bowr</td> <td>cowr</td> <td>bowt</td> <td>owse</td> <td>powr</td> <td>shrowd</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>browse</td> <td>dowse</td> <td>lowr</td> <td>owz</td> <td>powt</td> <td>owse</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		bowge	chowse	bowp	lowt	powk	showr	towr	bowr	cowr	bowt	owse	powr	shrowd		browse	dowse	lowr	owz	powt	owse	
bowge	chowse	bowp	lowt	powk	showr	towr																		
bowr	cowr	bowt	owse	powr	shrowd																			
browse	dowse	lowr	owz	powt	owse																			
ow	ow?	In these nine of more Syllables than one, <i>advowson</i> , <i>avowry</i> , <i>avowtry</i> , <i>dowdy</i> , <i>dowry</i> , <i>dowset</i> , <i>drowsy</i> , <i>howsel</i> , <i>howset</i> . In																						

Questions.		Answers.	OU. OW. OY.																
When is the Sound of	written.																		
ou	u ?	In <i>Pultess</i> , founded <i>poultis</i> ; and in <i>huge</i> , <i>strut</i> , abundantly founded <i>houge</i> , <i>strout</i> .																	
ou	ul ?	In <i>Fulks</i> , founded <i>Fouks</i> .																	
ou	uou ?	When it may be founded <i>uou</i> s, as in																	
		<table border="1"> <tr> <td><i>ambiguous</i></td><td><i>ingenuous</i></td><td><i>strenuous</i></td><td><i>vertuous</i>.</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>conspicuous</i></td><td><i>perspicuous</i></td><td><i>sumptuous</i></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>contemptuous</i></td><td><i>presumptuous</i></td><td><i>superfluous</i></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>contiguous</i></td><td><i>promiscuous</i></td><td><i>tempestuous</i></td><td></td></tr> </table>	<i>ambiguous</i>	<i>ingenuous</i>	<i>strenuous</i>	<i>vertuous</i> .	<i>conspicuous</i>	<i>perspicuous</i>	<i>sumptuous</i>		<i>contemptuous</i>	<i>presumptuous</i>	<i>superfluous</i>		<i>contiguous</i>	<i>promiscuous</i>	<i>tempestuous</i>		
<i>ambiguous</i>	<i>ingenuous</i>	<i>strenuous</i>	<i>vertuous</i> .																
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<i>contiguous</i>	<i>promiscuous</i>	<i>tempestuous</i>																	
ouer	our ?	When it may be founded <i>our</i> , as <i>four</i> , <i>hour</i> , <i>our</i> , <i>sour</i> , &c. Except six in <i>owr</i> , <i>bowr</i> , <i>cowr</i> , <i>lowr</i> , <i>powr</i> , <i>showr</i> , <i>towr</i> .																	
ouer	ower ?	When it may be founded <i>ower</i> , but not <i>our</i> or <i>owr</i> ; as <i>power</i> , <i>tower</i> , &c.																	
oul	ol ?	When the true Sound of <i>ou</i> in <i>soul</i> comes before <i>l</i> , as <i>bold</i> , <i>bolster</i> , <i>bolt</i> , &c. Except only three Words ending in <i>oul</i> , viz. <i>to boult</i> Meal; <i>mould</i> (to cast in) and <i>soul</i> ; — And three in <i>owl</i> ; that is, <i>bowl</i> , <i>prowl</i> , <i>trowl</i> , which some write with <i>oll</i> .																	
ouu	omp ?	In <i>accomp</i> t, <i>comptroll</i> , <i>comptroller</i> .																	
ous	uou ?	When it may be founded <i>uou</i> s, as in <i>vertuous</i> , <i>u—uou</i> , above.																	
ouer	our ?	See <i>ouer</i> — <i>our</i> .																	
ouer	ower ?	See <i>ouer</i> — <i>ower</i> .																	
ouer	owr ?	In those six above, where <i>ouer</i> is written <i>our</i> .																	
owr	ower ?	See <i>ouer</i> — <i>our</i> .																	
oy	uoy ?	In <i>buoy</i> , (at Sea) founded <i>boy</i> .																	

Questions.		Answers.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten	
P.		
(1)	Note	T HAT the Sound of <i>b</i> and <i>p</i> are like, and that of <i>b</i> easier; therefore <i>p</i> is apt to take the Sound of <i>b</i> .
(2)	Note	That <i>p</i> is always written when sounded, but in the Word <i>hiccup</i> , written <i>hiccough</i> .
(3)	Note	That <i>bp</i> or <i>pb</i> are never written but when the Parts of Compounds bring them to meet; as in <i>cup-board</i> , <i>sh p-board</i> , <i>ship-board</i> , &c. Except <i>upbraid</i> .
<i>p</i>	<i>op?</i>	When it may be sounded <i>ap</i> , as in <i>Apocrypha</i> , <i>Apothecary</i> , sounded <i>Pocrypha</i> , <i>Potbecary</i> , &c.
<i>p</i>	<i>app?</i>	When it may be sounded as <i>app</i> , as in <i>apparel</i> , <i>Apparitor</i> , <i>appeach</i> , <i>appendage</i> , <i>appendent</i> , <i>applaud</i> , <i>applause</i> , <i>apply</i> , <i>appoint</i> , <i>apportion</i> , <i>appose</i> , <i>Apprentice</i> , <i>appropriate</i> , <i>approve</i> , <i>appurtenance</i> ; wherein the <i>a</i> is often slipt over in the Run of Discourse, especially after <i>a</i> , or a Word ending in a Vowel
<i>p</i>	<i>dep?</i>	In <i>depending</i> , sounded <i>pending</i> the Suit.
<i>p</i>	<i>emp?</i>	When it may be sounded <i>emp</i> , as in <i>empannel</i> , <i>emparlance</i> , <i>empeach</i> , <i>emprison</i> , which are sounded <i>pannel</i> , <i>parlance</i> , <i>peach</i> , <i>prison</i> . See <i>p</i> — <i>imp</i> .
<i>p</i>	<i>ep?</i>	When it may be sounded <i>ep</i> , as in <i>Epiphany</i> , <i>Epistle</i> , <i>Epitome</i> , &c. in which the <i>e</i> is sometimes not sounded after a Vowel, especially after <i>e</i> , as in <i>the</i> , &c.
<i>p</i>	<i>gb?</i>	In <i>hiccough</i> , sounded <i>hiccup</i> .
<i>p</i>	<i>imp?</i>	When it may be sounded <i>imp</i> , as in <i>impannel</i> , <i>imparlance</i> , <i>impart</i> , <i>impeach</i> , <i>impoverish</i> , <i>impound</i> , <i>imprison</i> , sounded often without the <i>im</i> ; as to <i>pound</i> , &c.
<i>p</i>	<i>op?</i>	In <i>Opinion</i> , sounded <i>pinion</i> by the Vulgar; especially after a Vowel.
<i>p</i>	<i>opp?</i>	When it may be sounded <i>opp</i> , as in <i>opportunity</i> , <i>oppose</i> , <i>opposing</i> ; sounded <i>portunity</i> and <i>posing</i> ; without the <i>op</i> in the Run of Discourse, especially after <i>o</i> or a Vowel.
		N
		In

Questions.		Answers.	P. PA. PB. PP. PS.										
When is the Sound of	written												
p	ph?	In <i>Diphthong</i> , <i>Triphthong</i> , sounded <i>Diphthong</i> , <i>Triphthong</i> ; and in <i>uphold</i> , <i>Upholster</i> .											
p	pp?	As the Chapter of double Letters directs.											
p	pt?	When it may be sounded <i>pt</i> , as in <i>rupt</i> and <i>script</i> in the End of Words, wherein the <i>t</i> is often omitted; as in <i>abrupt</i> , <i>bankrupt</i> , <i>corrupt</i> , <i>interrupt</i> , <i>prerupt</i> ; — <i>manuscript</i> , <i>postscript</i> , <i>prescript</i> , <i>rescript</i> , <i>script</i> , <i>transcript</i> .											
p	ve?	In <i>five pence</i> , sounded <i>fippence</i> .											
p	uph?	In <i>Upholster</i> , sounded <i>Polster</i> (or <i>Polsterer</i> .)											
par	par?	When it cannot be sounded <i>per</i> , as in <i>Parson</i> , &c. and <i>para</i> in all Words.											
par	per?	Always when it may be sounded <i>per</i> , as in <i>perfect</i> , &c.											
pb	p?	When it may be sounded as <i>p</i> , as in <i>couple</i> , &c. Except <i>upbraid</i> ; or where the <i>p</i> seems to <i>double</i> and does not.											
pb	pp?	When it may be sounded as <i>pp</i> , as in <i>dapple</i> , <i>grapple</i> , <i>supple</i> , &c.											
pp	p?	When the Chapter of double Letters directs it, and in these.											
		<table> <tr> <td>Chapiter</td> <td>proper</td> <td>stipulate</td> <td>threepence</td> <td>wapentake</td> </tr> <tr> <td>propagate</td> <td>property</td> <td>tepid</td> <td>topick</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Chapiter	proper	stipulate	threepence	wapentake	propagate	property	tepid	topick		
Chapiter	proper	stipulate	threepence	wapentake									
propagate	property	tepid	topick										
pp	ph?	In <i>shepherd</i> , sounded <i>shepperd</i> .											
pp	pp?	When the Chapter of double Letters directs it.											
pp	vep?	In <i>five-pence</i> , sounded <i>fippence</i> .											
ps	pice?	In <i>coppice</i> , sounded <i>cops</i> .											
(I)		<p style="text-align: center;">Q.</p> <p>THAT <i>q</i> has the same Sound with <i>k</i>, and therefore is handled under <i>K</i>.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">That</p>											

Questions.		Answers.	Q. QU. R.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten.		
(2)	Note	That <i>q</i> is never written without an <i>u</i> after it; for it supplies the Place of <i>ku</i> , which is never written.	
<i>q</i>	<i>acq?</i>	VVhen it may be founded <i>acqu</i> , as in <i>acquaintance</i> , <i>acquiesce</i> , <i>acquit</i> , <i>acquittal</i> , <i>acquittance</i> , <i>acquitted</i> ; often founded without the <i>ac</i> , as in <i>quit</i> , <i>quittance</i> , &c.	
<i>q</i>	<i>c?</i>	In <i>cuerpo</i> , founded <i>querpo</i> .	
<i>q</i>	<i>eq?</i>	VVhen it may be founded <i>eq</i> , as when <i>equinoctial</i> , <i>equip</i> , <i>equivalent</i> , <i>equivocal</i> , are founded without the <i>e</i> , which they sometimes are after a Vowel, but especially after <i>tbe</i> .	
<i>q</i>	<i>inq?</i>	In <i>inquest</i> , founded <i>quest</i> .	
<i>qui</i>	<i>cho?</i>	In <i>chore</i> , <i>chorister</i> , founded <i>quire</i> , <i>querister</i> .	
R.			
(1)	Note	THAT the Sound of <i>r</i> is like none, therefore exchanges Sound with none but <i>f</i> in <i>handkerchief</i> , <i>kerchief</i> .	
(2)	Note	That all Vowels, simple or compound, but <i>ee</i> and <i>oo</i> , are apt to take the Sound of <i>e</i> or short <i>u</i> (in <i>būt</i>) before <i>r</i> ; of which be aware.	
(3)	Note	That the Vowel or Vowels before <i>r</i> , especially in the middle of VVords of three or more Syllables that have a <i>quick Run</i> , is apt to be silent, or overrun; as in <i>Barbara</i> , <i>every</i> , &c. founded <i>Barb'ra</i> , <i>ev'ry</i> , &c. which is allow'd in Poetry.	
(4)	Note	That it is sometimes easier to sound <i>e</i> before <i>r</i> , than not; (as I have proved in the first Part) hence it is that we Sound <i>ier</i> for <i>ire</i> , <i>ouer</i> for <i>our</i> , <i>uer</i> for <i>ure</i> , &c.	
<i>r</i>	<i>ar?</i>	VVhen it may be founded <i>ar</i> in the Beginning of VVords, as <i>aright</i> , <i>arise</i> , <i>arising</i> , <i>Aritbmētick</i> , founded <i>right</i> , <i>rife</i> , &c.	
		N. 2.	VVhen

Questions.		Answers.	R.
When is the Sound of	written.		
r	ar?	VWhen it may be sounded <i>ar</i> , in the Middle of VWords of three or more Syllables that have a <i>quick Run</i> ; as in <i>Barbara</i> , <i>Margaret</i> , sounded <i>Barb'ra</i> , <i>Marg'ret</i> , &c.	
r	arr?	When it may be sounded <i>arr</i> , as in <i>arrears</i> , <i>arrest</i> , sounded <i>rears</i> , <i>rest</i> , &c.	
r	aur?	When it may be sounded <i>aur</i> , as in <i>centaury</i> , sounded <i>cent'ry</i> . &c.	
r	er?	When it may be sounded <i>er</i> , as in <i>bravery</i> , <i>every</i> , <i>livery</i> , &c. sounded <i>brav'ry</i> , <i>ev'ry</i> , <i>liv'ry</i> , &c.	
	Note	That if in the middle of such Words, you cannot sound <i>ar</i> , <i>aur</i> , <i>ir</i> , <i>or</i> , <i>our</i> , <i>ur</i> ; it is always <i>er</i> .	
r	f?	In <i>handkerchief</i> , <i>kerchief</i> , sounded <i>bandkercher</i> , <i>kercher</i> .	
r	ir?	When it may be sounded <i>ir</i> , as <i>decemvirate</i> , <i>duumvirate</i> , <i>triumvirate</i> .	
r	or?	When it may be sounded <i>or</i> , and not <i>our</i> ; as in <i>ivory</i> , sounded <i>iv'ry</i> , &c.	
r	orrh?	In <i>hemorrhoids</i> , sounded <i>emerods</i> .	
r	our?	When it may be sounded <i>our</i> , as <i>favouring</i> , <i>savoury</i> , &c. sounded <i>fav'ring</i> , <i>sav'ry</i> , &c.	
r	rd?	When it may be sounded <i>rd</i> , as in <i>hardly</i> , <i>worldly</i> , &c. sounded <i>barly</i> , <i>worly</i> , &c.	
r	rb?	When it may be sounded <i>rb</i> , as in <i>rham</i> , in the End of the Names of Places; as <i>Durrham</i> , <i>Warrham</i> , &c. And	
r	rb?	In all that come from <i>r</i> in the Greek, as <i>rhapsody</i> , <i>Rhenish</i> , <i>Rhese</i> , <i>Rhetorick</i> , <i>rheubarb</i> , <i>rheum</i> , <i>rheumatism</i> , <i>Rhine</i> , <i>rhinoceros</i> , <i>Rhodes</i> , <i>rhomb</i> , <i>rhus</i> , <i>rhythm</i> , or <i>Rhyme</i> ; and those where <i>r</i> is written <i>rrb</i> , which see below.	
r	rld?	In <i>worldling</i> , <i>worldly</i> , sounded <i>worling</i> , <i>worly</i> .	
r	rr?	When the Chapter of <i>double Letters</i> directs it.	
r	rrb?	In Words that come from the Greek, as <i>diarrhea</i> , <i>gonorrhea</i> , <i>hemorrhage</i> , <i>hemorrhoids</i> , <i>myrrh</i> , <i>phyllarrhea</i> , <i>Pyrrhus</i> .	
			When

Questions.		Answers. { R. RD. .RG. RI. RL. RN. RO. RR. RU. RW. RY.				
When is the Sound of	writ- ten.					
r	ur ?	When it may be sounded <i>ur</i> rather than <i>er</i> , as in <i>cen- suring, lecturing, &c.</i> sounded <i>cen'sring lect'ring, &c.</i>				
r	wr ?	When it may be sounded <i>wr</i> , as in				
		<i>awry</i>	<i>wrastle</i>	<i>wren</i>	<i>wrist</i>	<i>wroth</i>
		<i>bewray</i>	<i>wrath</i>	<i>wright</i>	<i>write</i>	<i>wrought</i>
		<i>wrack</i>	<i>wreak</i>	<i>wrinch</i>	<i>writb</i>	<i>wrung.</i>
		<i>wrangle</i>	<i>wreath</i>	<i>wring</i>	<i>wrong</i>	
		<i>wrap</i>	<i>Wren</i>	<i>wrangle</i>	<i>wrote</i>	
rd	r ?	In <i>scholar</i> , abusively sounded <i>scholard</i> .				
rg	rgb ?	In <i>burgh</i> in the End of the Names of Towns.				
ri	ir ?	In <i>birt</i> , sounded <i>brit</i> .				
rl	rldl ?	In <i>worldling, worldly</i> ; sounded <i>worling, worly</i> .				
rn	rdin ?	In <i>ordinance, ordinary</i> ; sounded <i>ornance, ornary</i> .				
row	oro ?	In <i>Coroner</i> , sounded <i>Crowner</i> .				
rr	r ?	VWhen the Chapter of double Letters directs it, and in				
		<i>bury</i>	<i>carot</i>	<i>forage</i>	<i>myriad</i>	<i>parable</i>
		<i>bury (in</i>	<i>chariot</i>	<i>foreign</i>	<i>para (in all)</i>	<i>spirit</i>
		<i>VWords</i>	<i>cherish</i>	<i>berauld</i>	<i>Paris</i>	<i>syringe</i>
		<i>ends)</i>	<i>coroner</i>	<i>beriot</i>	<i>Parish</i>	<i>syrup.</i>
			<i>coronet</i>	<i>heritage</i>	<i>perish</i>	
rr	rr ?	VWhen the Chapter of double Letters directs it.				
rr	rrb ?	In <i>diarrhea, hemorrhage, hemorrhoids, myrrb, Phylar- rhea, Pyrrhus</i> .				
rr	tt ?	In <i>pottage</i> , sounded <i>porrage</i> ; and some write <i>porridge</i> .				
rum	rm ?	In <i>alarm</i> , sounded <i>alarum</i> .				
run	rn ?	In <i>bor'n, swor'n, tor'n, wor'n</i> .				
rw	riw ?	In <i>periwig</i> , sounded <i>perwig</i> .				
		S. THAT				

Questions.		Answers.												
When is the Sound of	written.													
		S.												
(1)	Note	<p>THAT the Sound of <i>s</i> has three Characters.</p> <p> <i>c</i> as in <i>cease, cite, &c.</i> <i>s</i> as in <i>seat, so, &c.</i> <i>s</i> in the End of VVords, and after <i>s</i>, as <i>as, asß, &c.</i> </p>												
(2)	Note	That <i>c</i> and <i>s</i> are like in Sound to <i>z</i> , but that of <i>z</i> is the easiest; therefore <i>s</i> or <i>s</i> do very often take its Sound, tho <i>c</i> never does it.												
(3)	Note	That <i>c</i> is never used in VVords that are purely English, but in the End thereof with an <i>e</i> after it, or Derivatives of such. Except in <i>cester</i> in the End of the Names of Places; as <i>Gloucester, Worcester, &c.</i>												
(4)	Note	That some write <i>qe</i> in the Substantive, and <i>se</i> in Verbs, for Distinction's sake; and because <i>s</i> in the End of Verbs is apt to sound as <i>z</i> .												
<i>s</i>	<i>as?</i>	<p>VVhen it may be sounded <i>as</i>, as in</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>asarabacca</i></td> <td><i>askew</i></td> <td><i>asquint</i></td> <td><i>astray</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>ascaunce</i></td> <td><i>asparagus</i></td> <td><i>astonish</i></td> <td><i>astride</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>ascertain</i></td> <td><i>asperision</i></td> <td><i>astraddle</i></td> <td><i>asunder;</i></td> </tr> </table> <p>sounded sometimes without the <i>a</i> after a Vowel, &c. as <i>skew, sparagus, squint, stonish, &c.</i></p> <p>VVhen it may be sounded <i>asß</i>, as in <i>asßault, asßay, asßmble, asßiß, asßize, asßizes, asßurance, asßure, asßwage</i>, sounded <i>seß, size, sizes, surance, &c.</i> especially after a Vowel.</p>	<i>asarabacca</i>	<i>askew</i>	<i>asquint</i>	<i>astray</i>	<i>ascaunce</i>	<i>asparagus</i>	<i>astonish</i>	<i>astride</i>	<i>ascertain</i>	<i>asperision</i>	<i>astraddle</i>	<i>asunder;</i>
<i>asarabacca</i>	<i>askew</i>	<i>asquint</i>	<i>astray</i>											
<i>ascaunce</i>	<i>asparagus</i>	<i>astonish</i>	<i>astride</i>											
<i>ascertain</i>	<i>asperision</i>	<i>astraddle</i>	<i>asunder;</i>											
<i>s</i>	<i>e?</i>	<p>In the End of all Words.</p> <p>(1) Except it does, or may be sounded as <i>z</i>; for then it is <i>s</i> or <i>z</i>. See <i>z</i>.</p> <p>(2) Except it sounds short, and cannot be sounded long; for if it sound short, and may be sounded long, it is <i>ce</i>.</p> <p>(3) Ex</p>												

Questions.

When is
the
Sound of

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ten

Answers

S.

(3) Except it be added *s*; it is added *s* when the VVord is compleat, and of like Signification without it; as *boy, boys*; *bone, bones*; &c.

(4) Except it comes before or after any Consonant in the End of VVords, but *s* in *acquiesce*, *n* or *r*.

(5) Except these sixteen after *n*.

<i>ascaunse</i>	<i>expanse</i>	<i>incense</i>	<i>recompense</i>
<i>condense</i>	<i>expense</i>	<i>intense</i>	<i>sense</i>
<i>dispende</i>	<i>franchincense</i>	<i>propense</i>	<i>suspense</i>
<i>enhance</i>	<i>immense</i>	<i>protense</i>	<i>tense</i> .

(6) Except all after *r* but these eleven.

<i>amerce</i>	<i>enforce</i>	<i>fierce</i>	<i>pearce</i>	<i>scarce</i>	<i>source</i> .
<i>divorce</i>	<i>farce</i>	<i>force</i>	<i>pierce</i>	<i>searce</i>	

(7) Except these, that fall under none of the former Exceptions,

<i>abase</i>	<i>case</i>	<i>exercise</i>	<i>paradise</i>	<i>promise</i>	<i>recluse</i>
<i>abuse</i>	<i>disuse</i>	<i>excuse</i>	<i>phrase</i>	<i>purchase</i>	<i>refuse</i>
<i>base</i>	<i>enterprise</i>	<i>franchise</i>	<i>practise</i>	<i>rare</i>	<i>use</i> .

Note

That some of those that I have mentioned to be written *se*, are sometimes written *ce* in the Substantives; as *expende*, *recompence*, *suspence*, *practice*.

c?

In the Beginning of

(1) These seven of one Syllable, *cease*, *cell*, (or *hole*) *cent*. (100) *cess*, *cich*, *cinque* (5) *cite*.

(2) In these proper Names.

<i>Celsus</i>	<i>Cesar</i>	<i>Cicero</i>	<i>Cirencester</i>	<i>Cyrene</i>
<i>Cerberus</i>	<i>Cesarea</i>	<i>Cicily</i>	<i>Cyprian</i>	<i>Cyrl</i>
<i>Ceres</i>	<i>Cicely</i>	<i>Cilicia</i>	<i>Cyprus</i>	<i>Cyrus</i> .

(3) All

Questions.	Answers.	S.
When is the Sound of	writ- ten	
		(3) All VWords that begin with the Sound of
		ceda, cela, ceta, celi, cellar, celf, cement, censer, censor, censur, centaur, center, centon, centor, centur, cephal, cere, cerem, cert, cerus, cester.
		cind, cinna, cipher, circ, cita, citi, citron, citrul, cittern, civet, civi.
		cycle, and five have y, no more or less, cygnet, cylind, cymbal, cynick, cypress.
f	c?	In the Middle of Words, between the very Beginning and Ending, when an Addition is made to such as end in <i>ce</i> ; as <i>artifice</i> , <i>artificial</i> ; <i>grace</i> , <i>gracious</i> ; &c. And in <i>cester</i> in the End of the Names of <i>Places</i> ; as in <i>Gloucester</i> , <i>Worcester</i> , &c.
f	c?	In all that end in <i>ancy</i> and <i>ency</i> . Except <i>fansy</i> , <i>pansy</i> , <i>phantasy</i> , <i>phrensy</i> , <i>tansy</i> .
f	c?	In the Sound of <i>acce</i> , <i>acci</i> , <i>dece</i> , <i>deci</i> , <i>succe</i> , <i>succee</i> , <i>succi</i> , <i>vice</i> , and <i>vici</i> , in the Beginning of all VWords. Except <i>axel</i> , <i>deserve</i> , <i>design</i> , <i>desire</i> , <i>desist</i> .
f	c?	In all other VWords. (1) Except all <i>English</i> VWords that are truly such. (2) Except it be before <i>a</i> , <i>o</i> , <i>oo</i> , <i>u</i> . (3) Except it be in the End of any Syllable besides the last, in which only <i>c</i> is written, unless it be in <i>Derivatives</i> from such as end in <i>ce</i> ; as <i>graceful</i> , &c. (4) Except it is or may be sounded as <i>z</i> , either in the VWord concern'd, or any other of like Sound and Signification; (for <i>c</i> never sounds as <i>z</i> :) Thus though <i>f</i> sounds only as <i>f</i> in <i>braß</i> , it sounds as <i>z</i> in <i>Braßier</i> . Except

Questions.

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writ-
ten.

Answers.

cept *advice, device, price*, whose Verbs sound as *z*, in *advise, devise, prize*.

(5) Except when an Addition is made before or after such as begin or end with *f* or *s*. See the Rules of *c* in the *Beginning* and *End* of Words.

(6) Except all such as sound as *sh* in the Beginning of the seeming last Syllable of Words, but a very few ; all which you'll find under *sh*.

(7) Except it be *sc*. See *f* — *sc*.

(8) Except Compounds that begin with an *Eng-lish* Word or Addition ; as *be, fore, off, over, out, under, with*, or the like ; for they are *English Compounds*.

(9) Except where the *f* seems to double, saving these ten Words ; *acid, docil, facil, gracil, pacify, recipe, anticipate, lubricity, opacity, voracity*.

(10) Except such as end in the Sound of *see*, that cannot be sounded *sy*, as with long *y* in *dy, fy, &c.*

(11) Except all Words that end in the Sound of *serve, sey, sier, sine, sion, fire, sis, five, sy* in the End of Words ; saving *chancey, medicine, halcion, scion, Francus, coercive*, and such as end in *ancy* or *ency*, but the few above excepted ; and *mercy* and *secrecy*.

(12) Except the following Words and their *Deri-vatives*, that are not comprehended under any of the precedent *Exceptions. viz.*

<i>absence</i>	<i>counsel</i>	<i>insipid</i>	<i>position</i>	<i>farfanet</i>
<i>absent</i>	<i>Cursitor</i>	<i>insist</i>	(in the	<i>serosity</i>
<i>consecrate</i>	<i>deposit</i>	<i>penfil</i>	End of	<i>subside</i>
<i>consent</i>	<i>exquisite</i>	<i>perquisite</i>	Words)	<i>subsidy</i>
<i>consequence</i>	<i>forset</i>	<i>persecute</i>	<i>present</i>	<i>subsist</i>
<i>consider</i>	<i>housel</i>	<i>persevere</i>	<i>repository</i>	<i>version.</i>
<i>consist</i>	<i>insinuate</i>	<i>persist</i>	<i>reprehensible</i>	

Questions.		Answers.	S.																																													
When is the Sound of	writ-ten.																																															
f	ce?	When <i>s</i> , sounding short in the End of Words, may be founded long, as in																																														
		<table> <tr> <td><i>Alice</i></td> <td><i>cockatrice</i></td> <td><i>Justice</i></td> <td><i>office</i></td> <td><i>service</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Apprentice</i></td> <td><i>complice</i></td> <td><i>Lettice</i></td> <td><i>orice</i></td> <td><i>solace</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Avarice</i></td> <td><i>coppice</i></td> <td><i>lettuce</i></td> <td><i>pallace</i></td> <td><i>soltice</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Avice</i></td> <td><i>crevice</i></td> <td><i>liquirice</i></td> <td><i>pinnacle</i></td> <td><i>surface</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>benefice</i></td> <td><i>edifice</i></td> <td><i>malice</i></td> <td><i>practice</i></td> <td><i>surplice</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Boniface</i></td> <td><i>Eustace</i></td> <td><i>Maurice</i></td> <td><i>precipice</i></td> <td><i>Venice</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Bernice</i></td> <td><i>frontispiece</i></td> <td><i>menace</i></td> <td><i>prejudice</i></td> <td><i>verjuice,</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Bettrice</i></td> <td><i>furnace</i></td> <td><i>notice</i></td> <td><i>pumice</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>chalice</i></td> <td><i>Fandice</i></td> <td><i>novice</i></td> <td><i>sacrifice</i></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	<i>Alice</i>	<i>cockatrice</i>	<i>Justice</i>	<i>office</i>	<i>service</i>	<i>Apprentice</i>	<i>complice</i>	<i>Lettice</i>	<i>orice</i>	<i>solace</i>	<i>Avarice</i>	<i>coppice</i>	<i>lettuce</i>	<i>pallace</i>	<i>soltice</i>	<i>Avice</i>	<i>crevice</i>	<i>liquirice</i>	<i>pinnacle</i>	<i>surface</i>	<i>benefice</i>	<i>edifice</i>	<i>malice</i>	<i>practice</i>	<i>surplice</i>	<i>Boniface</i>	<i>Eustace</i>	<i>Maurice</i>	<i>precipice</i>	<i>Venice</i>	<i>Bernice</i>	<i>frontispiece</i>	<i>menace</i>	<i>prejudice</i>	<i>verjuice,</i>	<i>Bettrice</i>	<i>furnace</i>	<i>notice</i>	<i>pumice</i>		<i>chalice</i>	<i>Fandice</i>	<i>novice</i>	<i>sacrifice</i>		
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		which are often founded, as ending short in <i>s</i> .																																														
f	chir?	In <i>chirurgion</i> , founded <i>Surgeon</i> .																																														
f	ds?	VVhen it may be founded <i>ds</i> , as in <i>didst</i> , <i>badst</i> , founded <i>dift</i> , <i>bast</i> , for <i>Speed's</i> sake.																																														
f	enc?	When it may be founded <i>enc</i> , as in <i>encircle</i> , <i>encompass</i> , founded <i>circle</i> , <i>compass</i> .																																														
f	ens?	In <i>ensnare</i> , founded <i>snare</i> .																																														
f	es?	When it may be founded <i>es</i> , as in <i>escape</i> , <i>especial</i> , <i>espy</i> , <i>Esquire</i> , <i>establiſh</i> , <i>Eſtates</i> , founded <i>scape</i> , <i>squire</i> , <i>ſtates</i> , &c.																																														
f	eff?	VVhen it may be founded <i>es</i> , as <i>essay</i> , founded <i>ſay</i> .																																														
f	ex?	In <i>example</i> , founded <i>ſample</i> .																																														
f	inc?	See <i>f</i> — <i>enc</i> .																																														
f	inf?	VVhen it may be founded <i>inf</i> , as in <i>inſcription</i> , <i>inſight</i> , founded ſometimes as without the <i>in</i> .																																														
f	iſcb?	In <i>iſchiadica</i> , founded <i>ſiatica</i> .																																														
f	pſ?	In <i>psalm</i> , <i>Pſalmiſt</i> , <i>psalter</i> , <i>pſeal</i> in the Beginning of all VVords, <i>pſora</i> , <i>Pſyche</i> , and many where <i>ms</i> is written <i>mps</i> , which ſee.																																														
f	pt?	In <i>ptarmick</i> , <i>ptiſan</i> , founded <i>tarmick</i> , <i>tiſan</i> ; and ſeveral where <i>ms</i> is written <i>mpt</i> , as <i>aſſumption</i> , <i>conſumption</i> , <i>emption</i> , &c. See <i>ms</i> — <i>mpt</i> .																																														
		Always																																														

Questions.		Answers.	S.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten		
f	f?	Always before a, o, oo, u, and all Consonants.	
f	f?	In the End of all VVords, or after another f, as in	
f	fc?	as, was, pass, passing, &c.	
		In many that come from the Latine, &c. as in	
		abscess	decreſcent
		ascend	deſcend
		ascension	deſcent
		ascend	diſcern
		ascertain	diſcede
		concreſcence	deſciple
		concupiſcence	diſcipline
		condeſcend	effaſcinate
		conſcience	excreſcence
		conſcionable	exſuſcite
		conſcious	faſcination
		creſcent	iraſcible
		damaſcen	laſcivious
		muscle	ſcience
		obſcene	ſcillitick
		omniſcience	ſcimiter
		omniſcient	ſcintillate
		oſcitancy	Scio
		preſcience	Sciography
		Priſcian	ſcioliſt
		Priſcilla	ſceon
		reſcind	ſciſſars
		ſcene	Scythia
		ſcent	tranſcend.
		ſcepter	
		ſciatica	
s	ſce?	In acquieſce.	
f	ſcb?	In ſchedule, ſchiſm, ſchiſmatick.	
f	ſe?	When Subſtantives that end ince, are founded as ze	
		in the Verbs; as advice, to adviſe; device, to deviſe, &c.	
f	ſe?	See the Chapter of ſilent e.	
f	ſh?	In graſhopper, Griſheld, houſhold.	
f	ſs?	In ingroſs, founded ingroſe or ingroce.	
f	ſs?	When the Chapter of double Letters directs it.	
f	ſt?	When it may be founded ſt, as in	
		Apoſtle	grifle
		brifle	juſtle
		bruſtle	Miſtlero
		buſtle	neſtle
		caſtle	peſtle
		epiſtle	ruſtle
		thiſtle	
		throſtle	
		treſtle	
		whiſtle	
		wreſtle,	
		VVherein ſt is commonly found- ed as ſ, as 'tis al- ſo in the following VVords. viz.	
		baſten	

An Alphabetical Spelling Dialogue.

Questions.		Answers	S. SA. SB. SE.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten		
		<i>baſten</i> <i>chaſten</i> <i>faſten</i> <i>haſten</i> <i>moſten</i> <i>Boſten</i> <i>chriſten</i> <i>gliſten</i> <i>liſten</i> <i>Moſten</i> .	
	<i>ſt</i> ?	VVhen a Conſonant is added to ſuch as end in <i>ſt</i> , as in	
		<i>beaſtly</i> <i>Chriſtmas</i> <i>ghoſtly</i> <i>moſtly</i> <i>bre-aſt-cloth</i> <i>coſtly</i> <i>haſtlet</i> <i>roaſtmeat</i> <i>bre-aſt-plate</i> <i> Eaſt-cheap</i> <i>laſtly</i> <i>waſtband</i> <i>caſt-ling</i> <i>gaſtly</i> <i>liſtleſſ</i> <i>wriſtband</i> .	
<i>f</i>	<i>ſth</i> ?	In <i>aſthma</i> , ſounded <i>aſma</i> .	
<i>f</i>	<i>ſw</i> ?	VVhen it may be ſounded <i>ſw</i> , as in <i>anſwer</i> , &c.	
<i>f</i>	<i>ti</i> ?	In <i>ti</i> before a Vowel. See <i>ti</i> — <i>ſi</i> .	
<i>f</i>	<i>uceſt</i> ?	In <i>Glouceſter</i> , ſounded <i>Gloſter</i> .	
<i>f</i>	<i>x</i> ?	VVhen it may be ſounded <i>x</i> as in <i>Alexander</i> , <i>Xantippe</i> , ſounded <i>Aleſander</i> , <i>Santippe</i> .	
<i>f</i>	<i>z</i> ?	Never; becauſe <i>z</i> is the eaſier and ſweeter Sound. See <i>Z</i> .	
<i>ſa</i>	<i>cea</i> ?	VVhen it may be ſounded <i>cea</i> , as <i>Ocean</i> , &c.	
<i>ſa</i>	<i>cea</i> ?	VVhen <i>able</i> or any <i>a</i> is added to ſuch as end in <i>ce</i> , as <i>ſerviceable</i> , &c.	
	Note	That ſuch as have <i>able</i> added to <i>ſe</i> , are written <i>ſa</i> ; as <i>advife</i> , <i>deviſe</i> ; <i>advifable</i> , <i>deviſable</i> , &c.	
<i>ſai</i>	<i>ceip</i> ?	In <i>receipt</i> , ſounded <i>reſait</i> .	
<i>ſb</i>	<i>ſab</i> ?	In <i>ſabul</i> , ſounded <i>ſbel</i> .	
<i>ſe</i>	<i>ſi</i> ?	In <i>groß</i> , <i>ingroß</i> , ſounded <i>groſe</i> , <i>ingroſe</i> .	
(1)	Note	That <i>ſh</i> has only a ſimple Sound.	
(2)	Note	That it is like to, and ſweeter in Sound, than <i>ch</i> or <i>f</i> ; therefore they often take its Sound, as you'll find.	
(3)	Note	That tho' you have the Sound of <i>ſh</i> very often in the Beginning of the laſt Syllable of VVords, as in <i>action</i> , <i>nation</i> , &c. ſounded <i>acſhon</i> , <i>naſhon</i> , &c. yet is <i>ſh</i> ne.	

Questions.		Answers.	SH.																									
When is the sound of	writ-ten	<p><i>sh</i> never written there in Words of two or more Syllables ; except in <i>cushion</i>, <i>fashion</i>, <i>bogshhead</i>, <i>lushious</i>, <i>Marshal</i> : Or in Compounds whose later Parts is a Word of one Syllable that begins with <i>sh</i> ; as <i>cock-shoot</i>, <i>egg-shell</i>, <i>Hamp-shire</i>, <i>sun-shine</i>, <i>wind-shake</i>. Or in Scripture Names, as <i>Baasha</i>, <i>Bashan</i>, <i>Bethshan</i>, <i>Elisha</i>, <i>Gersham</i>, <i>Goshen</i>, <i>Hoshea</i>, <i>Hushai</i>, &c.</p>																										
<i>sh</i>	<i>ch</i> ?	Always after <i>n</i> ; as in <i>bench</i> , <i>bunch</i> , <i>tench</i> , &c.																										
<i>sh</i>	<i>ch</i> ?	In <i>Chester</i> , in the End of the Names of Towns ; as in <i>Colchester</i> , <i>Manchester</i> , <i>Winchester</i> , &c. which are founded as with <i>sh</i> .																										
<i>sh</i>	<i>ch</i> ?	In all Words that come from the <i>French</i> ; as in																										
		<table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>Bocbart</i></td> <td><i>caprichio</i></td> <td><i>chevallier</i></td> <td><i>franchise</i></td> <td><i>pistacho.</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>borachio</i></td> <td><i>chagrin</i></td> <td><i>cochinel</i></td> <td><i>machine</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>capouchine</i></td> <td><i>champaign</i></td> <td><i>dijchevil</i></td> <td><i>mustacho</i></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	<i>Bocbart</i>	<i>caprichio</i>	<i>chevallier</i>	<i>franchise</i>	<i>pistacho.</i>	<i>borachio</i>	<i>chagrin</i>	<i>cochinel</i>	<i>machine</i>		<i>capouchine</i>	<i>champaign</i>	<i>dijchevil</i>	<i>mustacho</i>												
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<i>sh</i>	<i>rsh</i> ?	When it may be founded <i>rsh</i> , as in <i>barsh</i> , <i>marsh</i> , &c. founded <i>hask</i> , <i>mask</i> , &c.																										
<i>sh</i>	<i>s</i> ?	When it may be founded <i>s</i> , as after long <i>ā</i> , in																										
		<table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>assume</i></td> <td><i>desume</i></td> <td><i>leisure</i></td> <td><i>pursuer</i></td> <td><i>suit</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>assure</i></td> <td><i>ensue</i></td> <td><i>measure</i></td> <td><i>pursuit</i></td> <td><i>sure</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>assurance</i></td> <td><i>ensure</i></td> <td><i>pleasure</i></td> <td><i>sue</i></td> <td><i>sute</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>censure</i></td> <td><i>fissure</i></td> <td><i>pressure</i></td> <td><i>suet</i></td> <td><i>tissue</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>consume</i></td> <td><i>issue</i></td> <td><i>pursue</i></td> <td><i>sugar</i></td> <td><i>treasure ;</i></td> </tr> </table>	<i>assume</i>	<i>desume</i>	<i>leisure</i>	<i>pursuer</i>	<i>suit</i>	<i>assure</i>	<i>ensue</i>	<i>measure</i>	<i>pursuit</i>	<i>sure</i>	<i>assurance</i>	<i>ensure</i>	<i>pleasure</i>	<i>sue</i>	<i>sute</i>	<i>censure</i>	<i>fissure</i>	<i>pressure</i>	<i>suet</i>	<i>tissue</i>	<i>consume</i>	<i>issue</i>	<i>pursue</i>	<i>sugar</i>	<i>treasure ;</i>	
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<i>sh</i>	<i>z</i> ?	which are commonly founded as with <i>sh</i> .																										
	Note	In <i>azure</i> , founded <i>ashure</i> .																										
		That here follows the Sound of <i>sh</i> in the Beginning of the seeming last Syllable of Words, as <i>action</i> , for <i>action</i> , &c.																										
<i>sha</i>	<i>cea</i> ?	In <i>Ocean</i> , founded <i>oshan</i> .																										
		In																										

An Alphabetical Spelling Dialogue.

Questions.		Answers.	SH.																				
When is the Sound of	written.																						
sha	cia?	In the later part of Words that end in <i>al</i> or <i>an</i> , that come from Words that end in <i>c</i> , <i>ce</i> , or <i>ck</i> , as <i>Logic</i> , <i>Logician</i> ; <i>Magic</i> (or <i>Magick</i>) <i>Magician</i> ; <i>Physi</i> (or <i>Physick</i>) <i>Physician</i> — <i>artifice</i> , <i>artificial</i> ; <i>benefice</i> , <i>beneficial</i> ; <i>Office</i> , <i>Official</i> , &c. And																					
sha	cia?	In all that are derived from such as <i>officiate</i> &c. And in these.																					
		<table> <tr> <td><i>acacia</i></td><td><i>depreciate</i></td><td><i>Geometrician</i></td><td><i>sociable</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>associate</i></td><td><i>emaciate</i></td><td><i>Judicial</i></td><td><i>special</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Boadicia</i></td><td><i>enunciate</i></td><td><i>Lucian</i></td><td><i>superficial</i>.</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Bragadocia</i></td><td><i>especial</i></td><td><i>patrician</i></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Capadocia</i></td><td><i>excruciate</i></td><td><i>Phenician</i></td><td></td></tr> </table>	<i>acacia</i>	<i>depreciate</i>	<i>Geometrician</i>	<i>sociable</i>	<i>associate</i>	<i>emaciate</i>	<i>Judicial</i>	<i>special</i>	<i>Boadicia</i>	<i>enunciate</i>	<i>Lucian</i>	<i>superficial</i> .	<i>Bragadocia</i>	<i>especial</i>	<i>patrician</i>		<i>Capadocia</i>	<i>excruciate</i>	<i>Phenician</i>		
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sha	scia?	In <i>Priscian</i> .																					
sha	sha?	In <i>Marshal</i> , and <i>Scripture Names</i> .																					
sha	sia?	In VWords that come from such as end in <i>s</i> , as <i>Paris</i> , <i>Parisian</i> ; <i>Tunis</i> , <i>Tunisian</i> .																					
sha	tia?	In all other VWords besides the aforementioned.																					
she	cheo?	In <i>truncheon</i> .																					
she	chie?	In <i>ancient</i> , <i>deficient</i> , <i>proficiency</i> , <i>proficient</i> , <i>sufficient</i> .																					
she	scie?	In <i>conscience</i> , <i>omniscience</i> , <i>omniscient</i> , <i>prescience</i> .																					
she	shea?	In <i>hogthead</i> .																					
she	sie?	In such as come from VWords that end in <i>s</i> , or <i>se</i> ; as <i>Brass</i> , <i>Brasier</i> ; <i>Glass</i> , <i>Glasier</i> ; <i>Hose</i> , <i>Hosier</i> ; &c. and in <i>Fraiser</i> , <i>Osier</i> , <i>transient</i> .																					
she	tie?	In all VWords but the aforementioned; as in <i>patience</i> , <i>patient</i> , <i>quotient</i> , &c.																					
shee	cheo?	In <i>truncheon</i> , founded <i>truncheon</i> .																					
shee	chio?	See <i>shee</i> — <i>chio</i> , in the next Rule.																					
shi	chio?	In <i>lunchion</i> , <i>nunchion</i> , <i>punchion</i> . See <i>sho</i> — <i>chio</i> .																					
sho	ceo?																						
sho	cheo?	In <i>truncheon</i> .																					
sho	chio?	In <i>Borachio</i> , <i>caprichio</i> , <i>marchioness</i> .																					
sho	cho?	In <i>mustacho</i> , <i>pistacho</i> .																					

In

An Alphabetical Spelling Dialogue.

103

Questions.		Answers.	SH. SI.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten		
sho	cio ?	In all Adjectives that come from such as end in <i>ce</i> , or <i>et</i> ; as <i>grace</i> , <i>gracious</i> ; <i>malice</i> , <i>malicious</i> ; <i>price</i> , <i>precious</i> ; <i>space</i> , <i>spacious</i> ; <i>suspect</i> , <i>suspicious</i> , &c. And in <i>audacious</i> , <i>halcion</i> , <i>nuncio</i> , and <i>pernicious</i> .	
sho	shio ?	In <i>conscious</i> . See <i>f</i> — <i>sc</i> .	
sho	scio ?	In <i>cushion</i> , <i>fashion</i> , <i>lushious</i> , <i>parishioner</i> .	
sho	fio ?	VWhen they come from <i>Supines</i> in <i>sum</i> ; that suffices for such as understand <i>Latine</i> : But others must observe the following <i>Rules</i> .	
sho	fio ?	In all VWords that come from Words ending in the Consonants containd in (<i>straddle</i>) as <i>averse</i> , <i>aversion</i> ; — <i>concur</i> , <i>concurſion</i> ; — <i>convert</i> , <i>conversion</i> ; — <i>evade</i> , <i>evasion</i> ; — <i>convell</i> , <i>convulſion</i> , &c.	
		Except it be from Words that end in <i>et</i> , <i>lt</i> , <i>nt</i> , <i>pt</i> , and <i>ort</i> ; as <i>reject</i> , <i>rejection</i> ; — <i>exalt</i> , <i>exaltation</i> ; — <i>recant</i> , <i>recancation</i> ; — <i>corrupt</i> , <i>corruption</i> ; — <i>extort</i> , <i>extortion</i> ; &c. And all that end in <i>tation</i> , (or the Sound of <i>tashon</i>) which are written <i>tion</i> .	
sho	tio ?	In all Words not directed to be written otherwise in the aforementioned <i>Rules</i> , and the following.	
sho	xio ?	See the Letter <i>X</i> .	
shoo	—	See <i>sho</i> , <i>shou</i> , and <i>shu</i> ; for there are no other found- ed <i>shoo</i> , but them.	
shou	cion ?	See <i>sho</i> — <i>cio</i> .	
shou	tion ?	In all other; except these that are written <i>cion</i> . See <i>sho</i> — <i>cio</i> ,	
shous	—	See <i>shou</i> ; for they are the same.	
shu	—	See <i>shus</i> ; for they are the same.	
shus	cious ?	In <i>Latine</i> or <i>Greek</i> proper Names which are of no use but to the learned, saving those mentioned in Scripture.	
	ſious ?		
	tious ?		
ſi	ci ?	See <i>f</i> — <i>c</i> .	
ſi	cy ?	See <i>f</i> — <i>c</i> .	
			VWhen

Questions.

Answers.

SI SK. SO. SS. ST. SU.

When is
the
Sound of

writ-
ten.

fi sci?
fi ti?

See *f* — *sc*.

VWhen it is not *ci*, *sci*, *fi*, or *xi*, before a Vowel. See *sha*; *she*; *shi*; *sho*; *shu*; where you have all that are, or are not written *ti* before a Vowel.

fk sc?
foo fw?

In *skeleton*, *sceptick*, *scink*.

When it may be founded *fw*, as in *sword*, *swol'n*, *sworn*, &c. founded *sord*, *soln*, *sorn*.

sq Esq?
ß c?

In *Esquire*, founded *squire*.

In *acid*, *docil*, *facil*, *gracil*, *pacify*, *recipe*, *anticipate*, *lubricity*, *opacity*, *voracity*.

ff f?

VWhen the Chapter of double Letters directs it, and in

<i>besom</i>	<i>cousin</i>	<i>phibisick</i>	<i>prison</i>	<i>visard</i>
<i>bosom</i>	<i>measure</i>	<i>pleasant</i>	<i>rofin</i>	<i>visit</i>
<i>chrisom</i>	<i>peasant</i>	<i>presence</i>	<i>treasure</i>	<i>visitation</i>
<i>closet</i>	<i>pheasant</i>	<i>president</i>	<i>visage</i>	<i>visiting</i> .

ff sc?

See *f* — *sc*.

ff ff?

When the Chapter of double Letters directs it.

ß st?

See *f* — *st*.

ß ze?

VWhen Nouns Substantives that end in *ß*, sound as *z* in Verbs; as *braß*, to *braze*; *graß*, to *graze*. &c.

ßl stle?

See *f* — *st*.

st ldest?

VWhen it may be founded *ldst*, or *ldest*; as in *couldst*, or *couldst*; *shouldest*, or *should'st*; *wouldst*, or *would'st*; founded *cou'st*, *shou'st*, *won'st*.

st ldst?

st ce?

In *once*, founded *wanst*, as they do in *Shropshire* and some Parts of *Wales*.

su fw?

Before all Vowels in the same Syllable, as *sweat*, *swell*, &c. Except *Suabia*, *suaſion*, *Suetonius*.

sum fm?

When it may be founded *fm*, as in

<i>asterism</i>	<i>Calvenism</i>	<i>Danism</i>	<i>Grecism</i>	<i>plateasm</i>
<i>Baptism</i>	<i>Cataplaſm</i>	<i>enthuſiaſm</i>	<i>Hibraism</i>	<i>solecism</i> ,
<i>barbarism</i>	<i>Catechiſm</i>	<i>Gallicism</i>	<i>Oſtraciſm</i>	&c.

Questions.		Answers.	SU. SW. T.															
When is the Sound of	writ-ten.																	
<i>sum</i>	<i>som</i> ?	In the End of all VVords of two or more Syllables, as <i>bucksom</i> , <i>fulsom</i> , &c.																
<i>sw</i>	<i>su</i> ?	See <i>su</i> — <i>sw</i> . in the <i>Exceptions</i> .																
T.																		
(1)	Note	T HAT <i>d</i> and <i>t</i> are like in Sound, and that of <i>d</i> the easier and sweeter.																
(2)	Note	That <i>t</i> is always written when sounded.																
(3)	Note	That <i>t</i> is apt to be silent between Consonants. See <i>n</i> — <i>nt</i> .																
(4)	Note	That <i>t</i> is to be added to VVords ending in <i>ch</i> , <i>f</i> , <i>k</i> , <i>p</i> , <i>s</i> , <i>sh</i> , <i>x</i> , when they sound short to signify a Thing done; as in <i>lurcht</i> , <i>cust</i> , <i>lockt</i> , <i>popt</i> , <i>lost</i> , <i>wisht</i> , <i>bext</i> , and to no other.																
<i>t</i>	<i>at</i> ?	In <i>atchievement</i> , sounded <i>chievement</i> .																
<i>t</i>	<i>att</i> ?	When it may be sounded <i>att</i> , as in																
		<table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>attaint</i></td> <td><i>attend</i></td> <td><i>attest</i></td> <td><i>Attourney</i></td> <td><i>attribute</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>attainted</i></td> <td><i>attendance</i></td> <td><i>attire</i></td> <td><i>attractive</i></td> <td><i>atturn</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>attempt</i></td> <td><i>attentive</i></td> <td><i>attone</i></td> <td><i>atrapped</i></td> <td><i>attournment</i>.</td> </tr> </table>	<i>attaint</i>	<i>attend</i>	<i>attest</i>	<i>Attourney</i>	<i>attribute</i>	<i>attainted</i>	<i>attendance</i>	<i>attire</i>	<i>attractive</i>	<i>atturn</i>	<i>attempt</i>	<i>attentive</i>	<i>attone</i>	<i>atrapped</i>	<i>attournment</i> .	
<i>attaint</i>	<i>attend</i>	<i>attest</i>	<i>Attourney</i>	<i>attribute</i>														
<i>attainted</i>	<i>attendance</i>	<i>attire</i>	<i>attractive</i>	<i>atturn</i>														
<i>attempt</i>	<i>attentive</i>	<i>attone</i>	<i>atrapped</i>	<i>attournment</i> .														
		which People are apt to sound without the <i>t</i> , as <i>taint</i> , <i>tend</i> , <i>tendance</i> , &c.																
<i>t</i>	<i>bt</i> ?	In <i>debt</i> , <i>doubt</i> , <i>redoubt</i> , <i>subtile</i> , and their <i>Derivatives</i> ; as <i>debtor</i> , <i>doubted</i> , <i>subtlety</i> , &c.																
<i>t</i>	<i>et</i> ?	See <i>it</i> — <i>ist</i> .																
<i>t</i>	<i>d</i> ?	In <i>Ischiadica</i> , sounded <i>sciatica</i> .																
<i>t</i>	<i>ent</i> ?	When it may be sounded <i>ent</i> , as in <i>entangle</i> , <i>entice</i> , <i>entrench</i> , <i>entrust</i> , sounded <i>tangle</i> , <i>tice</i> , <i>trench</i> , <i>trust</i> , &c.																
<i>t</i>	<i>et</i> ?	In <i>Etymology</i> , sounded <i>Tymology</i> by some.																
<i>t</i>	<i>ft</i> ?	VVhen it may be sounded <i>ft</i> , as in <i>clift</i> , <i>drift</i> , <i>lift</i> , <i>shift</i> , <i>sift</i> , &c. sounded as with <i>f</i> only.																
		P	See															

Questions.		Answers.	T. TC. TD. TE.																								
When is the Sound of	writ-ten.																										
t	glt ?	See ai — aigh ; au — augh ; ei — eigh ; i — igh ; o — ough.																									
t	int ?	VWhen it may be sounded int, as intangle, intelligence, intend, intitled, (or intituled) intomb'd, intrench, intrust.																									
t	it ?	In it has ; it is ; it was ; it were ; it will ; sounded 'tas, 'tis, 'twas, 'twere, 'twill ; and may be thus written, especially in Poetry.																									
t	ll ?	See au written al.																									
t	not ?	In can't, for cannot.																									
t	phib ?	In phthifick, sounded tifick.																									
t	pt ?	In ptarmick, ptisan, Ptolemais, Ptolemy. See mt — mpt.																									
t	st ?	In cester in the End of the Names of Places, sounded ceter ; as in Cirencester, sounded Ciceter.																									
t	te ?	When t in the End of Words of three or more Syllables is sounded short, but may be sounded long ; as Jebusite, parasite, &c. animate, intimate, &c.																									
t	tg ?	In Portgreve, sounded Portreve.																									
t	th ?	VWhen it may be sounded th, as in																									
		<table> <tr> <td>antheme (or</td><td>authority</td><td>Lithuania,</td><td>Thomas</td></tr> <tr> <td>anthymn)</td><td>authorize</td><td>posthumus</td><td>Thomson</td></tr> <tr> <td>Anthony</td><td>Catharine</td><td>priesthood</td><td>Thomassin</td></tr> <tr> <td>Apothecary</td><td>Cantharides</td><td>Thames</td><td>Thuscany</td></tr> <tr> <td>asthma</td><td>Esther</td><td>Thannet</td><td>thyme.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Author</td><td>Isthmus</td><td>thea</td><td></td></tr> </table>	antheme (or	authority	Lithuania,	Thomas	anthymn)	authorize	posthumus	Thomson	Anthony	Catharine	priesthood	Thomassin	Apothecary	Cantharides	Thames	Thuscany	asthma	Esther	Thannet	thyme.	Author	Isthmus	thea		
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asthma	Esther	Thannet	thyme.																								
Author	Isthmus	thea																									
		which are commonly sounded as without the h.																									
t	tt ?	When the Chapter of double Letters directs it.																									
t	ty ?	In empty, sounded empt ; as empt it, &c.																									
tch	ch ?	See ch.																									
td	tt ?	Always ; except it be in Compounds, whereof one part brings a t to meet d in the other.																									
tr	tre ?	See er — re.																									
			When																								

Questions.

Answers. TH. TI. TL TN TO. TR. TS. TT.

When is
the
Sound of writ-
ten

th enth?

When it may be founded *enth*, as *enthrall*, *enthroned*, *enthusiasm*, founded *thrall*, &c.

th gh?

In *figh*, founded *sib*.

th ght?

In *drought*, *height*, founded *drouth*, *beith*.

th inth?

In *inthal*, *inthrone*.

th s?

Always when it may be founded *s*, as *bath*, *bas*; *loveth*, *loves*, &c. if you'd write the neatest *Way*.

th tbe?

When 'tis founded long and sweet, as in *Bath*, to *bathe*; *cloth*, to *clothe*, &c.

th tth?

In *Matthew*, *Matthias*.

ti te?

Always before a Vowel, as in *beauteous*, *bounteous*, &c. for *ti* would found *si* before a Vowel.

tl tul?

In *intituled*, founded *intitled*.

t'n ten?

See *n* — *en*.

tos teous?

When it may be founded *teous*, as in *righteous*.

teus teous?

Always in the End of VVords.

t'r ter?

See *er* — *er*.

tf ch?

In *vouchsafe*, founded *voutsafe*.

tt bt?

In *debtor*, *indebted*, *subtile*.

tt ct?

In *victuals*, founded *vittuls*,

tt t?

When the Chapter of double Letters directs it, and in

city

Latine

Patent

stratagem

citadel

latitude

Potentate

titular.

citizen

mitigate

situate

tt tt?

When the Chapter of double Letters directs it.

tth ghtb?

In *eighth*, *heightb*, founded *aith*, *hauith*.

ttul bril?

In *subtile*, *subtility*.

P 2

THAT

Questions.		Answers	V.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten		
(1)	Note	<p>THAT <i>f</i> and <i>v</i> are like in Sound, but that of <i>v</i> is the <i>easier</i> and <i>sweeter</i>; therefore the Sound of <i>f</i> is apt to change to that of <i>v</i>.</p>	
(2)	Note	<p>That <i>v</i> is never written before any Consonant, in the same Syllable, tho' it often seems to do it.</p>	
(3)	Note	<p>That <i>uv</i>, or <i>vu</i>, are never written except in these Words that come from the <i>Latine</i>. viz.</p>	
		<i>avulsion</i> <i>vulgar</i> <i>vulnerate</i> <i>vulsory</i> <i>convulsion</i> <i>vulgarly</i> <i>vulpony</i> <i>vulture</i> <i>divulsion</i> <i>vulnerary</i> <i>vulsion</i> <i>Uvula.</i>	
<i>v</i>	<i>adv?</i>	<p>VWhen it may be sounded <i>adv</i>, as in <i>advantage</i>, <i>adventure</i>, sounded <i>vantage</i>, <i>venture</i>.</p>	
<i>v</i>	<i>av?</i>	<p>VWhen it may be sounded <i>av</i>, as in</p>	
		<i>avant</i> <i>avoid</i> <i>avouch</i> <i>avowry</i> <i>avenue</i> <i>avoidance</i> <i>avoucher</i> <i>avowtry.</i> <i>aversion</i> <i>avoider</i> <i>avow</i>	
<i>v</i>	<i>env?</i>	<p>often sounded without the <i>a</i> in the Beginning. See <i>v</i> — <i>inv</i>; for they are the same.</p>	
<i>v</i>	<i>ev?</i>	<p>VWhen it may be sounded <i>ev</i>, as in <i>evacuate</i>, <i>evangelical</i>, <i>evangelist</i>, <i>evaporate</i>, <i>eventilate</i>, &c. sounded <i>vacuate</i>, <i>vangelist</i>, <i>vaporate</i>, &c.</p>	
<i>v</i>	<i>f?</i>	<p>When it may be sounded <i>f</i>, as in <i>face</i>, <i>fetch</i>, &c. sounded <i>vace</i>, <i>vetch</i>, by some.</p>	
<i>v</i>	<i>ff?</i>	<p>In <i>Bailiff</i>, <i>mastiff</i>, when sounded <i>Bailive</i>, <i>mastive</i>.</p>	
<i>v</i>	<i>inv?</i>	<p>When it may be sounded <i>inv</i>, as in <i>inveigle</i>, <i>invenom</i>, <i>invest</i>, sounded <i>veigle</i>, <i>venom</i>, <i>vest</i>.</p>	
<i>v</i>	<i>lv?</i>	<p>See <i>au</i> — <i>al</i>.</p>	

Questions.		Answers.	V. VE. VL. VN. VR. VU.	
When is the Sound of	writ-ten.			
v	ph?	In <i>nephew</i> , <i>prophecy</i> , <i>Prophet</i> , <i>Stephen</i> , sounded <i>ne-vew</i> , <i>provesy</i> , <i>Steven</i> , &c.		
v	ve?	In the End of all Words, as <i>salve</i> , <i>save</i> , <i>serve</i> , &c.		
ver	vir?	In <i>decemvirate</i> , <i>duumvirate</i> , <i>triumvirate</i> , &c.		
vl	vel?	In the middle of all VWords of three or more Syllables that have a quick Run, as <i>travelling</i> , <i>evening</i> , <i>severy</i> , &c. sounded <i>trav'ling</i> , <i>ev'ning</i> , <i>ev'ry</i> , &c.		
vn	ven?			
vr	ver?	Except <i>vel</i> , <i>ven</i> , <i>ver</i> , may be also sounded <i>val</i> , <i>vil</i> , <i>vol</i> , <i>voul</i> , — <i>van</i> , <i>vin</i> , <i>von</i> , <i>voun</i> , — <i>var</i> , <i>vir</i> , <i>vor</i> , <i>vour</i> ; as in <i>caviller</i> , <i>cavilling</i> ; <i>devillish</i> , — <i>decemvirate</i> , <i>duumvirate</i> , <i>triumvirate</i> , — and several that sound <i>vour</i> ; as <i>endeavouring</i> , <i>favouring</i> , <i>vapouring</i> , &c. which are all that I can find not written, <i>vel</i> , <i>ven</i> , <i>ver</i> , in that Case; for there is no <i>vu</i> , but in those mentioned in the Notes above.		
vu	va?	When it may be best founded —	{ <i>va</i> as in <i>Evan</i> , &c. <i>ve</i> as in <i>every</i> , &c. <i>vi</i> as in <i>Virgin</i> , &c. <i>via</i> as in <i>breviary</i> , &c. <i>vo</i> as in <i>Avoning</i> , &c. <i>vou</i> as in <i>favour</i> , &c. }	Which are all (and many more such Words) sounded as with <i>vu</i> for <i>va</i> , <i>ve</i> , <i>vi</i> , <i>via</i> , <i>vo</i> , <i>vou</i> .
	ve?			
	vi?			
	via?			
	vo?			
	vou?			
vu	vu?	Never, but in those abovementioned in the Note.		
vul	val?	When it may be sounded <i>val</i> , as in <i>Dalival</i> , &c.		
vul	vel?	In the End of all VWords, as in <i>snivel</i> , <i>swivel</i> , &c. Except the following, which may be sounded otherwise than <i>vel</i> , or <i>vul</i> .		
vul	vil?	VWhen it may be sounded <i>vil</i> , as <i>anvil</i> , <i>devil</i> .		
vul	vol?	VWhen it may be sounded <i>vol</i> , as in <i>volatile</i> , &c.		
		See u — o.		
var	var?	VWhen it may be sounded <i>var</i> , as in <i>avarice</i> , sounded <i>avurice</i> .		
ver	ver?	In all VWords not directed to be otherwise written. VWhen		

Questions.		Answers.	VU. U.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten		
<i>vir</i>	<i>vir</i> ?	VWhen it may be founded <i>vir</i> , as in <i>virago</i> <i>virger</i> <i>virginals</i> <i>viridity</i> <i>virtue</i> <i>virge</i> <i>virgin</i> <i>virginity</i> <i>virility</i> <i>virulent</i> , &c.	
<i>viar</i>	<i>viar</i> ?	VWhen it may be founded <i>viar</i> , as <i>aviary</i> , <i>bre-viary</i> , &c.	
<i>viour</i>	<i>viour</i> ?	VWhen it may be founded <i>viour</i> , as in <i>behaviour</i> , <i>Saviour</i> , &c.	
<i>vor</i>	<i>vor</i> ?	When it may be founded <i>vor</i> , as <i>ivory</i> , <i>voracity</i> , <i>vorago</i> .	
<i>vour</i>	<i>vour</i> ?	When it may be founded <i>vour</i> , as in <i>endeavour</i> , <i>favour</i> , <i>savour</i> , <i>savoury</i> .	
U.			
(1)	Note	T HAT it has two Sounds, that } <i>ū</i> in <i>būt</i> , <i>cūt</i> , <i>būt</i> , &c. which is a <i>simple Sound</i> . of } <i>ū</i> in <i>due</i> , <i>bue</i> , <i>sue</i> , &c. which is a <i>Compound Sound</i> .	
(2)	Note	That both are handled here, because the Character (by which the Alphabetical Order must go) is the same.	
(3)	Note	That the Sound of <i>ū</i> in <i>but</i> , <i>cut</i> , &c. is the Sound of natural humane Voice, and therefore the easiest of all the Sounds that are made by humane Voice.	
(4)	Note	That the Sound of <i>u</i> in <i>but</i> , is like the Sound of other Vowels; and therefore being easier is very often founded for most other Vowels; so that its Sound is most deceitful of any, because most <i>easy</i> and <i>like</i> others.	
(5)	Note	That no <i>u</i> is ever written before <i>h</i> , <i>oo</i> , <i>v</i> , <i>u</i> , <i>w</i> , or <i>y</i> ; but in <i>bay</i> , <i>Guy</i> , and <i>guy</i> a Sea term.	
			That

An Alphabetical Spelling Dialogue.

III

Questions.		Answers.	U.																							
When is the Sound of	writ-ten.																									
(6)	Note	That <i>u</i> is never written after <i>c</i> (for <i>s</i>) <i>g</i> (in <i>age</i>) <i>k</i> , or <i>x</i> .																								
(7)	Note	That <i>ūl</i> , <i>ūm</i> , <i>ūn</i> , <i>ūr</i> , are never written in the End of any English Word of two or more Syllables; except it be a Compound that ends in a Word of one Syllable; as <i>merci-ful</i> , <i>thank-ful</i> , &c. or <i>annul</i> , <i>disannul</i> , which come from <i>null</i> , and it from the <i>Latine</i> .																								
(8)	Note	That short <i>ū</i> , (in <i>but</i> , &c.) is never written when it may be sounded otherwise, but according to that other Sound; except it be that of <i>oo</i> , which for Reasons shewn in the first Part is sweeter than <i>oo</i> .																								
u	a?	When it may be sounded <i>a</i> , as in <i>Christmas</i> , <i>Lammas</i> , <i>William</i> , &c. See <i>e</i> — <i>a</i> .																								
u	au?	When it may be sounded <i>au</i> , as <i>centaury</i> , <i>restaurati-on</i> , <i>restaurative</i> , &c.																								
u	bu?	In <i>bumble bee</i> , sounded <i>umblē bee</i> .																								
u	e?	When it may be sounded <i>e</i> rather than any other Vowel, and particularly																								
		(1) Before <i>n</i> in the End of Words of two or more Syllables, that admit <i>I do</i> , <i>I did</i> , or <i>it is</i> , to be put before them; as <i>I do</i> , or <i>I did fasten</i> ; <i>listen</i> , &c. Except <i>beckon</i> and <i>reckon</i> .																								
		(2) In the Sound of <i>vul</i> , in the End of all Words.																								
		(3) In these which the former Rules do not comprehend; as																								
		<table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>aspen</i></td> <td><i>Croyden</i></td> <td><i>garden</i></td> <td><i>hosen</i></td> <td><i>often</i></td> <td><i>raven</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>burden</i></td> <td><i>eleven</i></td> <td><i>haven</i></td> <td><i>leaven</i></td> <td><i>open</i></td> <td><i>rennet</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>chicken</i></td> <td><i>even</i></td> <td><i>heathen</i></td> <td><i>linnen</i></td> <td><i>oven</i></td> <td><i>Stephen</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>cozen</i></td> <td><i>evening</i></td> <td><i>heaven</i></td> <td><i>mitten</i></td> <td><i>oxen</i></td> <td><i>Warden</i></td> </tr> </table>	<i>aspen</i>	<i>Croyden</i>	<i>garden</i>	<i>hosen</i>	<i>often</i>	<i>raven</i>	<i>burden</i>	<i>eleven</i>	<i>haven</i>	<i>leaven</i>	<i>open</i>	<i>rennet</i>	<i>chicken</i>	<i>even</i>	<i>heathen</i>	<i>linnen</i>	<i>oven</i>	<i>Stephen</i>	<i>cozen</i>	<i>evening</i>	<i>heaven</i>	<i>mitten</i>	<i>oxen</i>	<i>Warden</i>
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<i>cozen</i>	<i>evening</i>	<i>heaven</i>	<i>mitten</i>	<i>oxen</i>	<i>Warden</i>																					
u	e?	When it may be sounded <i>e</i> before <i>r</i> , as always when <i>r</i> is added to Words, as in <i>longer</i> , <i>stronger</i> , &c. And in <i>per</i> (sounded <i>par</i>) in the Beginning of Words, as <i>perfect</i> , <i>perform</i> , &c. See <i>er</i> — <i>ur</i> .																								
		And																								

Questions.

When is
the
Sound ofwrit-
ten

Answers.

U.

And in all Words, except they may be founded according to some other Sound; as *ar*, *ir*, *or*, *our*; for then it must be written according to these Sounds.

u eo?

In *yeoman*, &c. See *e* — *eo*; for they are the same.

u eou?

See *ou* — *eu*; for they are the same.

u eu?

When it may be founded *eu* in foreign Words, as *neuter*, &c. See *eu* — *eu*.

u ew?

When it may be founded *ew* in English Words, that are purely such, as in *askew*, *crewel*, *dewberries*, *dewlap*, *eschew*, *ever*, *gew-gaws*, *Hewet*, *jewel*, *nephew*, *pewet*, *sinew*, *vinew*.

And in

blew	Crew	Grew	mew	skew	stews
chew	drew	grew	new	flew	strew
clew	few	Few	screw	spew	threw.
crew	flew	knew	skew	stew	

u bu?

When it may be founded *bu*, especially after a Vowel, as in *humble*, *humility*, *humour*, *Humphrey*.

u i?

In the following Words before *r*, as in

<i>birch</i>	<i>firk</i>	<i>mirrour</i>	<i>skirret</i>	<i>thirteen</i>
<i>bird</i>	<i>first</i>	<i>mirth</i>	<i>skirt</i>	<i>thirty</i>
<i>birch</i>	<i>flirt</i>	<i>quirk</i>	<i>spirit</i>	<i>twirl</i>
<i>chirp</i>	<i>girl</i>	<i>sapphire</i>	<i>spirt</i>	<i>virge</i>
<i>circ (in</i>	<i>grit</i>	<i>Shirburn</i>	<i>squirt</i>	<i>virger</i>
<i>all)</i>	<i>girt</i>	<i>shirt</i>	<i>stir</i>	<i>virgin</i>
<i>dirge</i>	<i>hirse</i>	<i>Sir</i>	<i>stirrup</i>	<i>virtue</i>
<i>dirt</i>	<i>kirk</i>	<i>Sirrah</i>	<i>third</i>	<i>whirl</i>
<i>fir</i>	<i>miracle</i>	<i>skirmish</i>	<i>thirst</i>	<i>whirry.</i>

u i?

In — *bezil*, *civil*, *devil*, *imbezil*, *mongril*, *nostril*,
— *basin*, *bausin*, *cabin*, *cabinet*, *coffin*, *cousin*, *damasin*,
raisin,

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Questions.

When is
the
Sound of

writ-
ten

Answers

U.

raisin, rosin, seisin, and minster in the End of Words;
as Westminster, founded Westmuster.

See ee — ie.

See e — io, for they are the same.

When it may be founded ion, See ou — ion.

u

ieu?

u

io?

u

ion?

Before the
Sound of

i as in boil, coil, coin, foil, moil, &c.
th as in another, mother, potter, &c.
u as in boul, bout, fout, lout, out, &c.
v as in dove, love, move, shove, &c.
w as in cowl, bowl, prow, owl, &c.
y as in voyage, &c.

u

o?

In all
Words

After the
Sound of

v as in vouch, vow, vowel, &c.
w as in word, work, worth, &c.
y as in yonder, yonker, &c.

u

o?

In all that begin
with the Sound of

cul as colonel, colour, &c.
cum as comfort, company, &c.
cun as coney, conjure, &c.
mun as money, monkey, &c.
mung as mongcorn, monger, &c.

Except cully, culture, culver, culverin, — cumber,
cummin, — cunning, cunny, — Muncher, Munday,
Munnion.

u

o?

In the Beginning of these Words,

blomary	chocolate	Devon	onion	recognisance
bombast	cognisance	dozen	poltron	sojourn
borrage	colander	forsooth	pomado	Somerset
bosom	coral	gormandize	poniard	stomach
botargo	coroner	gromel	porcellane	tobaco.
brocado	cozen	London	potato	

Q

Always

Questions.		Answers.	U.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten.		
ũ	o?	Always in the Sound of <i>cum</i> , <i>dum</i> , and <i>sum</i> , in the End of Words; as in <i>come</i> , <i>some</i> , — <i>ancom</i> , <i>income</i> , &c. — <i>backsom</i> , <i>fulsom</i> &c. — <i>kingdom</i> , <i>martyrdom</i> , &c.	
		Except Words that come from foreign Languages; as <i>guaiacum</i> , <i>modicum</i> , <i>memorandum</i> .	
ũ	o?	In <i>chibol</i> , <i>gambol</i> , <i>symbol</i> .	
u	o?	In <i>son</i> , and all of two or more Syllables that end in the Sound of <i>un</i> : Except what is before and after mentioned.	
ũ	oe?	In <i>does</i> see <i>e</i> — <i>oe</i> .	
ũ	og?	In <i>cognisance</i> , <i>recognisance</i> , <i>founded connisance</i> , <i>recun- nisance</i> .	
ũ	oig?	See <i>n</i> — <i>gn</i> .	
ũ	oo?	When it may be sounded <i>oo</i> rather than <i>ũ</i> , as in <i>foot</i> , <i>forsooth</i> , <i>good</i> , <i>hood</i> , <i>look</i> , <i>soot</i> , <i>stood</i> , <i>took</i> , — <i>wood</i> , <i>wof</i> , <i>wool</i> ; which some sound as with <i>ũ</i> . viz. <i>wũd</i> , <i>wũll</i> , &c.	
ũ	ou?	When it may be sounded <i>ou</i> , as in	
		<i>adjourn</i>	<i>courlaſs</i>
		<i>attournment</i>	<i>courteous</i>
		<i>Attourney.</i>	<i>courtesan</i>
		<i>bloud</i>	<i>courtesy</i>
		<i>Bourdeaux</i>	<i>cousin</i>
		<i>country</i>	<i>double</i>
		<i>courage</i>	<i>doublt</i>
		<i>courier</i>	<i>floud</i>
		<i>flourish</i>	<i>touch</i>
		<i>housewife</i>	<i>trouble</i>
		<i>journey</i>	<i>uncouth</i>
		<i>mourn</i>	<i>young</i>
		<i>nourish</i>	<i>your</i>
		<i>ſcourage</i>	<i>youth:</i>
		<i>ſojourn</i>	
		<i>Southwark</i>	
		And all the Names of Sea-port Towns, as <i>Falmouth</i> , <i>Portsmouth</i> , <i>Yarmouth</i> , &c.	
u	ow?	See <i>ou</i> — <i>ow</i> , for they are the ſame.	
u	ua?	In <i>Mantua</i> , <i>Victuals</i> , &c. ſounded <i>Mantu</i> , <i>Vittuls</i> , See <i>a</i> — <i>ua</i> .	
u	ue?	In the End of all Words; except thoſe that end in <i>ew</i> , which you have above; or Words from foreign Lan	

Questions.		Answers.	U. UE. UL.																				
When is the Sound of	writ-ten																						
		Languages, in <i>u</i> , as <i>Corfu</i> , <i>Pegu</i> , <i>Peru</i> , <i>Tobu</i> , <i>Tolu</i> , — and <i>Hugh</i> , <i>bub</i> ! <i>Pugh</i> ! <i>pub</i> !																					
<i>u</i>	<i>ue</i> ?	In the middle of these four Words, <i>guerkin</i> , <i>Tuesday</i> , <i>Zuerick</i> , <i>Zuerin</i> .																					
<i>u</i>	<i>ugh</i> ?	In <i>Hugh</i> , <i>Pugh</i> .																					
<i>u</i>	<i>ub</i> ?	In <i>bub</i> ! <i>pub</i> !																					
<i>u</i>	<i>ui</i> ?	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>In — build</td><td><i>cruise</i></td><td><i>juilier</i></td><td><i>suit</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>bruise</i></td><td><i>cuirafs</i></td><td><i>Nuis</i></td><td><i>verjuice.</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>bruit</i></td><td><i>cuirasier</i></td><td><i>nuisance</i></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>circuit</i></td><td><i>fruit</i></td><td><i>recruit</i></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>conduit</i></td><td><i>juice</i></td><td><i>pursuit</i></td><td></td></tr> </table>		In — build	<i>cruise</i>	<i>juilier</i>	<i>suit</i>	<i>bruise</i>	<i>cuirafs</i>	<i>Nuis</i>	<i>verjuice.</i>	<i>bruit</i>	<i>cuirasier</i>	<i>nuisance</i>		<i>circuit</i>	<i>fruit</i>	<i>recruit</i>		<i>conduit</i>	<i>juice</i>	<i>pursuit</i>	
In — build	<i>cruise</i>	<i>juilier</i>	<i>suit</i>																				
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<i>circuit</i>	<i>fruit</i>	<i>recruit</i>																					
<i>conduit</i>	<i>juice</i>	<i>pursuit</i>																					
<i>u</i>	<i>uo</i> ?	When it may be founded <i>uo</i> , as in <i>liquor</i> , <i>liquorice</i> , &c. See <i>k</i> — <i>qu</i> .																					
<i>u</i>	<i>uou</i> ?	When it may be founded <i>uou</i> , as in <i>vertuous</i> , &c. See <i>ou</i> — <i>uou</i>																					
<i>u</i>	<i>uu</i> ?	In <i>carduus</i> , founded <i>cardus</i> .																					
<i>u</i>	<i>uy</i> ?	In <i>Cluyd</i> , <i>Sluys</i> .																					
<i>u</i>	<i>w</i> ?	In the End of all English Words after a <i>Vowel</i> , and before a <i>Vowel</i> , in the same <i>Syllable</i> . Except when <i>gu</i> or <i>qu</i> come before a <i>Vowel</i> ; and <i>Suabia</i> , <i>suasion</i> , <i>Saetonius</i> .																					
<i>u</i>	<i>wa</i> ?	In <i>athwart</i> , <i>thwart</i> , founded <i>athurt</i> , <i>thurt</i> .																					
<i>u</i>	<i>we</i> ?	In <i>answer</i> , founded <i>ansur</i> .																					
<i>u</i>	<i>wo</i> ?	In <i>two pence</i> , founded <i>tuppence</i> .																					
<i>u</i>	<i>y</i> ?	In such as have <i>v</i> in the <i>Greek</i> , which are always written <i>y</i> , and often founded as <i>u</i> in <i>English</i> ; as <i>myrrh</i> , <i>pyramide</i> , &c. See <i>i</i> — <i>y</i> , where you have all that are written <i>y</i> .																					
<i>uer</i>	<i>ure</i> ?	Always when it may be founded <i>ure</i> , as in <i>endure</i> , <i>pure</i> , <i>sure</i> , &c.																					
<i>ul</i>	<i>le</i> ?	In the End of all Words of two or more <i>Syllables</i> ; as <i>able</i> , <i>addle</i> , <i>cable</i> , &c.																					

Questions.		Answers.	UM. UN. UO.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten		
		(1) Except in <i>full</i> , that signifies <i>Fulness</i> , or that may be sounded <i>fool</i> short, as <i>gracefull</i> , <i>spoonfull</i> , <i>thankfull</i> , &c.	
		(2) Except that <i>ul</i> in the End of Words is always written <i>vel</i> , not <i>vle</i> ; because <i>v</i> never comes immediately before any Consonant (as was said.)	
		(3) Except <i>chibol</i> , <i>gambol</i> , <i>symbol</i> .	
um	ame?	In <i>camerade</i> , sounded <i>cumrade</i> .	
um	m?	When it may be sounded <i>m</i> , as in <i>syntagm</i> , <i>alarm</i> , <i>baptism</i> , &c.	
um	them?	When it may be sounded <i>them</i> , as I will put <i>'um</i> , for I will put <i>them</i> ; <i>hit 'um</i> , for <i>hit them</i> , &c.	
um	ume?	In <i>Imposthume</i> , sounded <i>Impostum</i> .	
um	en?	See <i>u</i> — <i>e</i> .	
un	n?	In <i>benign</i> , &c. See <i>gun</i> — <i>gn</i> , and in <i>stoln</i> , <i>swoln</i> , — <i>born</i> , <i>sworn</i> , <i>torn</i> , <i>worn</i> .	
un	on?	In <i>son</i> , and all Words that end in the Sound of <i>un</i> , that have two or more Syllables; as <i>button</i> , <i>glutton</i> , <i>pardon</i> , &c.	
		Except such as are directed to be otherwise written.	
unce	unds?	See <i>uns</i> — <i>unds</i> .	
unce	unts?	See <i>uns</i> — <i>unts</i> .	
und	ened?	When it may be sounded <i>ened</i> , as when <i>ed</i> is added to such as end in <i>en</i> ; as <i>fastened</i> , <i>slackened</i> , &c. See <i>u</i> — <i>e</i> .	
und	ioned?	When it may be sounded <i>ioned</i> , as when <i>ed</i> is added to such as end in <i>ion</i> , as <i>fashioned</i> , &c.	
und	oned?	When it may be sounded <i>oned</i> , as when <i>ed</i> is added to such as end in <i>on</i> , as <i>backoned</i> , <i>reckoned</i> , <i>summoned</i> , &c.	
uns	unds?	When it may be sounded <i>unds</i> , as <i>Rosamunds</i> .	
uns	unts?	When it may be sounded <i>unts</i> , as <i>blunts</i> , <i>brunts</i> , <i>grunts</i> , <i>bunts</i> , <i>runts</i> .	
uo	wo?	When it may be sounded <i>wo</i> , as <i>swu</i> in the Beginning of Words, as <i>swoln</i> , <i>swore</i> , &c. sounded <i>soln</i> , <i>fore</i> , &c.	

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Questions.		Answers.	UP. UR. US. UU.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten.		
up	ough?	In <i>biccough</i> , founded <i>biccup</i> .	
ur	ar?	When it may be founded <i>ar</i> , as in <i>Barbara</i> , founded <i>Barbura</i> , &c.	
ur	er?	Always when it may be founded <i>er</i> , as in <i>finger</i> , <i>linger</i> , &c.	
		Except it may be founded otherwise than <i>er</i> or <i>ur</i> , for then it is written according to that other Sound; as <i>ar</i> , <i>aur</i> , <i>ir</i> , <i>or</i> , <i>our</i> .	
ur	ix?	See <i>u</i> — <i>i</i> .	
ur	or?	When it may be founded <i>or</i> , and not <i>our</i> , as <i>Doctor</i> , <i>Factor</i> , &c.	
ur	our?	When it may be founded <i>our</i> , as <i>favour</i> , <i>labour</i> , &c.	
		See <i>er</i> — <i>or</i> .	
ur	re?	See <i>er</i> — <i>re</i> , for they are the same.	
ur	ru?	In <i>frumenty</i> , founded <i>furmety</i> .	
ur	rue?	In <i>construe</i> , founded <i>constur</i> .	
ur	ure?	When it may be founded <i>ure</i> , as in <i>leisure</i> , <i>measure</i> , &c. See <i>er</i> — <i>ure</i> .	
urn	urne?	In <i>Catharine</i> , founded <i>Catturn</i> .	
urn	eron?	See <i>ern</i> , for they are the same.	
	iron?		
	ron?		
	eous?	When it may be founded	<i>eous</i> , as in <i>gorgeous</i> , <i>hideous</i> , and in the Sound of <i>teous</i> in the End of Words; as <i>beauteous</i> , &c.
	ious?		<i>ious</i> .
us	ous?		<i>ous</i> .
	uous?		<i>uous</i> .
	uus?		<i>uus</i> .
uus	uous?	When it may be founded	<i>uous</i> .

That

Questions.		Answers.	W. WA. WL. WO. WU.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten		
		W.	
(1)	Note	T HAT it has the Sound of oo, or u.	
(2)	Note	That <i>wu</i> is never written, nor <i>woo</i> but in <i>wood</i> , <i>woof</i> , <i>wool</i> , — <i>swoon</i> , &c. <i>whoop</i> .	
(3)	Note	That <i>w</i> does in Reference to Spelling behave it self much like a <i>Vowel</i> , and <i>aw</i> like <i>au</i> ; <i>ow</i> like <i>ou</i> , &c.	
<i>w</i>	<i>aw</i> ?	VWhen it may be founded <i>aw</i> , as in <i>awake</i> , <i>award</i> , <i>aware</i> , <i>away</i> , <i>awry</i> , often founded <i>wake</i> , <i>ward</i> , <i>ware</i> , <i>way</i> , <i>wry</i> .	
<i>w</i>	<i>f</i> ?	In <i>breakfast</i> , founded in some Countries <i>breakwast</i> .	
<i>w</i>	<i>wh</i> ?	When it may be founded <i>wh</i> , as in <i>what</i> , <i>when</i> , &c. founded <i>wat</i> , <i>wen</i> , &c. by some.	
<i>w</i>	<i>u</i> ?	Always before two Consonants in the same Syllable, when the last is not an added one; as <i>d</i> , <i>s</i> , <i>t</i> , &c.	
<i>w</i>	<i>u</i> ?	In some foraign Words, as <i>Nassau</i> , &c.	
<i>w</i>	<i>u</i> ?	Always after <i>g</i> or <i>q</i> , and before a Vowel in the same Syllable; as <i>anguish</i> , <i>quick</i> , &c. and in <i>Suabia</i> , <i>suasion</i> , <i>Suetonius</i> .	
<i>wa</i>	<i>o</i> ?	In <i>one</i> , <i>once</i> , founded <i>wan</i> , <i>wance</i> .	
<i>wanft</i>	<i>once</i> ?	In <i>once</i> , founded <i>wanft</i> in <i>Shropshire</i> and <i>North-wales</i> .	
<i>wl</i>	<i>vel</i> ?	When it may be founded <i>vel</i> , as in <i>shovel</i> , founded <i>showl</i> .	
<i>wl</i>	<i>wel</i> ?	When it may be founded <i>wel</i> , as <i>towel</i> , <i>towl</i> , &c.	
<i>wco</i>	<i>worce</i> ?	In <i>Worcester</i> , founded <i>Ooster</i> .	
<i>wu</i>	<i>wo</i> ?	In all Words; except the following.	
<i>wu</i>	<i>woo</i>	In <i>wood</i> , <i>woof</i> , <i>wool</i> .	

That

Questions.	Answers.
When is the Sound of <i>writ-ten.</i>	X.
	X.
(1) Note	<p>THAT <i>x</i> has the same Sound with <i>ks</i>; therefore it is that <i>s</i> is never written after <i>x</i>; therefore it is never to be written <i>x</i>, where <i>s</i> is added; which Note.</p>
(2) Note	<p>That <i>x</i> is no <i>English</i> Letter, but in the End of Words; as in <i>ax</i>, <i>box</i>, <i>cox</i>, <i>flax</i>, <i>fox</i>, <i>pox</i>, <i>wax</i>; but <i>fix</i>, <i>flux</i>, <i>lax</i>, <i>mix</i>, <i>sex</i>, <i>six</i>, <i>tax</i>, are from the <i>Latine</i>.</p>
<i>x</i> <i>cc?</i>	<p>Always in the Sound of <i>axe</i> (or <i>acce</i>) <i>oxi</i>, (or <i>occi</i>) in the Beginning of Words — Except <i>axel</i>, <i>axiom</i>, <i>axis</i>, <i>Ox-eye</i>.</p>
<i>chs?</i> <i>cks?</i> <i>cs?</i> <i>cts?</i> <i>kes?</i> <i>ks?</i> <i>gues?</i>	<p> <i>ch</i> as in <i>monarchs</i>, <i>patriarchs</i>, &c. <i>ck</i> as in <i>bucks</i>, <i>locks</i>, <i>stocks</i>, &c. <i>c</i> as in <i>ecstasy</i>, <i>mechanics</i>, &c. <i>ct</i> as in <i>acts</i>, <i>facts</i>, &c. <i>ke</i> as in <i>bakes</i>, <i>cakes</i>, <i>takes</i>, &c. <i>k</i> as in <i>books</i>, <i>looks</i>, <i>lurks</i>, &c. <i>que</i> as in <i>barques</i>, <i>cinques</i>, &c. </p> <p>When <i>s</i> is added</p> <p>All which sound as <i>x</i>; and <i>acts</i>, <i>facts</i> &c. are sometimes sounded <i>ax</i>, <i>fax</i>, &c.</p>
<i>x</i> <i>ct?</i>	<p>Which are written <i>ch</i>, <i>ck</i>, <i>c</i>, <i>ct</i>, <i>ke</i>, <i>k</i>, <i>que</i>, you'll find in the Chapter of <i>K</i>.</p> <p>Always in the Sound of <i>ction</i>, (or <i>ktion</i> (or <i>xion</i>) as in <i>action</i>, <i>faction</i>, <i>fiction</i>, &c. Except <i>complexion</i>, <i>connexion</i>, <i>crucifixion</i>, <i>d. fluxion</i>, <i>fluxion</i>, and <i>refluxion</i>; which are written with an <i>x</i>.</p>
<i>x</i> <i>ctio?</i>	<p>In <i>Dictionary</i>, sounded <i>Dixnary</i>.</p>
<i>x</i> <i>x?</i>	<p>In the very Beginning of all VWords; as <i>Xantippe</i>, <i>Xeno</i>, <i>Xenocrates</i>, <i>Xenophon</i>, <i>Xerxes</i>.</p>
<i>x</i> <i>x?</i>	<p>In the End of all VWords to which <i>s</i> has not been added; as <i>annex</i>, <i>ax</i>, <i>box</i>, <i>conflux</i>, <i>crucifix</i>, <i>minx</i>, &c.</p>
<i>x</i> <i>x?</i>	<p>In the Middle of all VWords; except the aforementioned, and when <i>r</i> is added to one of the former Characters,</p>

Questions.		Answers.	X.
When is the Sound of	written.		
x	xc?	acters, as <i>back-side, back-slide, buck-som, irk-som, &c.</i> In <i>excecate, exceed, excel, except, excerpt, excess, excessive, excide, excision, excise, excite.</i>	
x	xb?	In <i>exhale, exhaust, exheredate, exhibit, exbilerate, exhort, exhortation.</i> — And in the Sound of <i>xam</i> , in the End of the Names of Places; as <i>Hexham, Wrexham, &c.</i>	
		Y.	
(1)	Note	T HAT <i>y</i> has at divers times the Sound of <i>ee</i> , <i>i</i> long in <i>die</i> , and <i>i</i> short in <i>bit, bit, &c.</i>	
(2)	Note	(1) In the Beginning of Words before a Vowel in the same Syllable; as <i>yarn, yet, &c.</i>	
		(2) In the Middle of VWords between two Vowels, as <i>loyal, royal, voyage.</i>	
(3)	Note	That <i>y</i> is to be written	
		(3) In the End of all English VWords, as <i>by, dy, fly, &c.</i> and when a Vowel is added to such as <i>dying, flying, &c.</i>	
(4)	Note	(4) In <i>Bwyer, Lawyer, Sawyer, w</i> being as a Vowel.	
		That <i>y</i> is always a Vowel when alone, but never in conjunction with another Vowel, for then it <i>confounds</i> or <i>plays</i> the Consonant.	
(5)	Note	That <i>y</i> should not be used before any Consonant in English VWords, tho' many write <i>joyn, oyntment</i> , without any Need or Reason, <i>i</i> being easier and more natural.	
(5)	Note	That <i>y</i> is never written before <i>ee, oo, u, w</i> , nor after them; except after <i>w</i> in the End of VWords; and those three VWords, <i>Bwyer, Lawyer, Sawyer;</i> and	

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Questions.		Answers	Y. YE.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten		
		and in the <i>Welsh</i> Names, <i>Godwyn, Gwynn, Wynn</i> ; — And in <i>buy, Guy, guy</i> .	
y	h?	In <i>herb</i> , which some sound as with a y.	
y	iff?	In <i>Bailiff, mastiff</i> , sounded as with a y by many.	
y	i?	VVhen a Consonant is added to such as end in y; as <i>lay, laid; pay, paid; say, said; &c. happy, happily; sorry, sorrily</i> .	
(1)	Note	Except when y is changed to <i>ie</i> . See y — <i>ie</i> . How needless and silly it is, to write <i>ie</i> for y before a Consonant, to preserve its <i>Length</i> after a <i>Vowel</i> ; two <i>Vowels</i> sounded together in one <i>Syllable</i> being always long; as in <i>laid, paid, said, &c.</i> VVhy should any then (as many do) write <i>alwaies, Waies, &c.</i> when <i>alwais, wais, &c.</i> is more regular and easier?	
(2)	Note	That it is grown a Custom to change y to i before a <i>Vowel</i> in several Cases, as in <i>happy, happier, happiest; easy, easier, easiest, &c.</i> but it were more regular to write y always before a <i>Vowel</i> , and i before a Consonant in English VVords; except where it is single and requisite to keep it long; as in <i>try, tried, tries, &c.</i>	
y	i?	In the End of all foreign VVords, or Scripture Names; as <i>Addi, gemini, Levi, peccavi, &c.</i> See i — y.	
y	i?	In <i>jerk</i> , sounded as with a y, by many.	
y	ie?	VVhen d or s is added to a single y that has no <i>Vowel</i> before it in the same <i>Syllable</i> ; as <i>dy, died, dies; try, tried, tries, &c.</i>	
y	it?	In <i>Tobit</i> , sounded <i>Toby</i> .	
y	wife?	In <i>housewife</i> , sounded <i>hussy</i> .	
y	ite?	In <i>appetite</i> , abusively sounded <i>appety</i> .	
y	yea?	In <i>yea, year, yeast</i> .	
y	yei?	In <i>yeild</i> , with the e before the i, because i is never written, nor can be sounded immediately after y.	
yer	yer?	In <i>lyre</i> , sounded <i>lyer</i> . See <i>ier</i> — <i>ire</i> .	
		R	In

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Questions.		Answers.	YO. YS. YU. Z.
When is the Sound of	written		
yo	io?	In the Middle of VVords, as in <i>onion</i> , <i>opinion</i> , <i>nation</i> , &c.	
ys	yes?	In <i>yes</i> , founded <i>ys</i> or <i>is</i> .	
yu	io?	In the last two Syllables of VVords when founded as one; as <i>onion</i> , <i>union</i> , &c. founded <i>onyun</i> , <i>unyon</i> , &c.	
		Z.	
(1)	Note	T HAT the Sound of <i>s</i> and <i>z</i> are very like, but that of <i>z</i> is the easiest and sweetest; therefore <i>s</i> takes its Sound very often, yet <i>c</i> never does so.	
(2)	Note	That the Names of Things that end in <i>s</i> , are very apt to turn into <i>z</i> in <i>Verbs</i> , as <i>brass</i> , <i>braze</i> ; <i>grass</i> , <i>graze</i> , &c.	
z	c?	Never; only <i>price</i> is written <i>prize</i> , when it becomes a <i>Verb</i> .	
z	f?	Always before a <i>Consonant</i> in the same <i>Syllable</i> .	
z	f?	In all Cases but the following.	
z	st?	VVhen it may be founded <i>st</i> , as in <i>fasten</i> , <i>listen</i> , &c. founded <i>fazun</i> , <i>lizen</i> , &c.	
z	z?	Always in the Beginning of VVords, as in <i>zeal</i> , <i>zone</i> , &c.	
z	z?	Always when it sounds long before <i>ul</i> , written <i>le</i> ; as in these <i>seven</i> , <i>beazle</i> , <i>dazle</i> , <i>dozle</i> , <i>bazle</i> , <i>measle</i> , <i>teazle</i> , <i>weazle</i> .	
z	z?	VVhen <i>Nouns</i> that end short in <i>s</i> become <i>Verbs</i> ; as <i>brass</i> , <i>braze</i> ; <i>grass</i> , <i>graze</i> , &c. — to which add <i>prize</i> .	
z	z?	VVhen you have the Sound of <i>zard</i> in the End of VVords; as <i>dizard</i> , <i>gizard</i> , <i>bazard</i> , <i>lazard</i> , <i>lizard</i> , <i>vizard</i> , <i>wizard</i> .	
z	z?	In the Sound of <i>zado</i> , and <i>za</i> that cannot be founded <i>zay</i> in the End of VVords; as <i>buzza</i> , <i>palizado</i> , <i>piazza</i> , <i>stanza</i> .	
		In	

Questions.		Answers.	Z.				
When is the Sound of	writ-ten.						
z	z?	In the last Syllable of Words that signifies Inhabitants of a Place; as <i>citizen, denizon, Portuguize, Swiz, &c.</i>					
z	z?	In the Sound of <i>zier</i> in the End of VVords, that signify Men of a Trade, Profession, or Employ; as <i>Brazier, Glazier, Grazier, Hozier, &c.</i> But some write them with an <i>s</i> .					
z	z?	In all Verbs made out of Nouns, that have the Sound of <i>ize</i> in the End thereof as <i>aromatize, authorize, catechize, civilize, criticize, documentize, gormandize, idolize, Latinize, scandalize, solemnize, &c.</i> Tho' some write these with an <i>s</i> .					
z	z?	In Words that seem in a special manner to express <i>Slowness, Length, Tedioufness, Smoothness or Sweetness</i> , (more especially if they concern sound) Thus <i>Breez</i> , signifies a slow gentle Gale. <i>Crazy</i> , a slow tedious Sicknes. <i>Glozing</i> , a smooth Flattering. <i>Lazy</i> , a slow Disposition, &c.					
z	z?	In these which the foregoing Rules do not comprehend.					
		<i>Abaz</i>	<i>brize</i>	<i>fraiz</i>	<i>Janizary</i>	<i>Olmatz</i>	
		<i>Abaziab</i>	<i>Cadiz</i>	<i>Filazer</i>	<i>Fezebel</i>	<i>ouzel</i>	
		<i>amaze</i>	<i>cizars</i>	<i>freez</i>	<i>imbezil</i>	<i>oze</i>	
		<i>apozeme</i>	<i>cruzet</i>	<i>friez</i>	<i>Lazarus</i>	<i>ozier</i>	
		<i>Affize</i>	<i>Dantzick</i>	<i>frize</i>	<i>lazy</i>	<i>prize</i>	
		<i>azure</i>	<i>Denzil</i>	<i>frozen</i>	<i>lazule</i>	<i>razor</i>	
		<i>baiz</i>	<i>disseize</i>	<i>furz</i>	<i>Lintz</i>	<i>size</i>	
		<i>bawz</i>	<i>dozen</i>	<i>fuzball</i>	<i>lozenge</i>	<i>teaz</i>	
		<i>Berzillas</i>	<i>Eleazar</i>	<i>gaze</i>	<i>magazine</i>	<i>tweezers</i>	
		<i>bezill</i>	<i>Ezekias</i>	<i>gazette</i>	<i>mainprize</i>	<i>viz (to wit)</i>	
		<i>bezoar</i>	<i>Ezekiel</i>	<i>Gebazi</i>	<i>maiz</i>	<i>waze</i>	
		<i>blazon</i>	<i>Elizabeth</i>	<i>Hazael</i>	<i>maze</i>	<i>wheel</i>	
		<i>Boaz</i>	<i>feaz</i>	<i>baze</i>	<i>Mentz</i>	<i>Wirtzburg</i>	
		<i>bowze</i>	<i>Fez</i>	<i>horizon</i>	<i>Metz</i>	<i>Wortz.</i>	
		R 2					See

Questions.		Answers.	ZZ.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten.		
zz	st ?	See z — st.	
zz	zz ?	When the Vowel before <i>zzard</i> and <i>zzle</i> , (that sounds <i>zzul</i>) sounds short along with the following <i>z</i> ; as in <i>buzzard</i> , <i>gizzard</i> , <i>bazzard</i> , <i>lizzard</i> , <i>mizzle</i> , <i>muzzle</i> , <i>nuzzle</i> , <i>pizzle</i> , <i>puzzle</i> , &c. Except <i>muscle</i> .	
zz	zz ?	In such as express a long hissing Sound, as if they endeavoured to immitate it by the Sound of <i>zz</i> ; as in <i>buzz</i> , <i>buzzing</i> ; <i>frizz</i> , <i>buzz</i> , <i>buzza</i> , <i>whizz</i> .	
zz	zz ?	In <i>mizzen</i> , <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> , <i>Puzzoli</i> , <i>Switzerland</i> , <i>tuzzi-muzzi</i> .	

C H A P. IV.

Shews how to spell and write Derivatives and Compounds.

IT had been endless and very needless, to have stuffed the *Dialogue* with *Derivatives* and *Compounds*, since a few Lines may direct the Spelling of all such Words.

Derivatives are *Words*, that come from other *Words*, that they agree with (more or less) in *Sound* and *Signification*; having generally (tho' not always) more *Letters* or *Syllables* than the *Primitives*; as *cleared*, *clearer*, *clearest*, *cleareth*, *clearing*, *clearly*, *clearness*, are *Derivatives* (or come from) *clear*: So *loved*, *lover*, *lovest*, *loveth*, *loving*, are *Derivatives*, (or come from) *love*.

Primitives are the *Words* from which the *Derivatives* come; as *clear*, and *love*, in the *Instances* given.

Compounds (in our Case) are such as have received an Addition of a *Syllable*, or more; (so that it takes in all *Derivatives* that have a *Syllable* or more above what the *Primitives* have) as *cleareth*, *clearly*, *safe-guard*, have received the Additions of *eth*, *ly*, *guard*, &c.

Note, That *Compounds* of two or more *Words*, that were complete distinct *Words* before the *Composition*, especially if they be new unusual *Compounds*, must have a *Hypphen* or this mark (-) put between them, as *safe-guard*, *Door-keeper*, *Man-like*, &c.

The general Rule.

All *Derivatives* and *Compounds*, are to be written as the *Words* they come from, or are made of, as far as they agree with them in *Sound*, and no farther. — Thus, *stealeth*, *stealing*, are written as *steal*, as far as that *Sound* reaches, that is to *eth* and *ing*; *stole* and *stoln* only as to *st*, and *l*, because they only agree so far in *Sound* with *steal*: So *taught* agreeing in *Sound* with *teach* only in *t*, is no farther written like *teach*. But

Note, That such as agree but little with their *Primitives*, are all comprehended under the *Rules* of the *Dialogue*.

Except

Exceptions to the general Rule.

(1) Except where final silent *e* is lost or changed. See the later Part of the Chapter of final silent *e*.

(2) Except where final *y* is changed to *i* or *ie*. See *y — i*, and *y — ie*, in the Alphabetical Spelling Dialogue.

(3) Except where the Sound of *ce* or *se*, that is of long *c* or *s* in the End of Substantives is changed to that of *z* in the Verb; for then *ce* is written *se*; as *an advice*, to *advise*; *a device*, to *devise*, &c. or sometimes *ze*, as *a price*, to *prize*. See *Z*.

(4) Except { *c*, that sounds as *s*, be to come before *a*, *o*, *oo*, or *u*; for then it changes to *s*; as *sauce*, *sausage* (or *sauceage*, if you please.)
c, that sounds as *k*, be to come before *e*, *ee*, *i*, or *y*; for then it changes to *k*; as *a comb*, to *kemb*, &c.

(5) Except that some do (and that commendably) change *ea* to *e*, when Verbs signify a Thing done and past; as *I shred it*, for *I did shread it*; *I spred it*, for *I did spread it*, &c.

(6) Except that Words which have two Consonants of the same Sort, in the End thereof, do lose one of them before a Consonant; as *all*, *always*; *well*, *welcom*, &c.

(7) Except that Words of one Syllable, which end short, and those of more Syllables that end remarkably *smart* and *short*, that have but one single Consonant in the End thereof, do always double it when a Vowel is added to it; as *let*, *letting*; *admit*, *admitting*; &c.

(8) Except that some double the *l*, when a Vowel is added to it, in all Words, that sound it short any how in the End thereof; as *marvel*, *marvelling*, &c. but 'tis more regular to write but one *l* in such Cases, when the Words have more Syllables than one, as *marveling*; unless the Syllable sounds remarkably *smart* and *short*, to distinguish these from them; otherwise *revelling* (or *Rout*) and *revelling* (to pull back) would have no Difference, if both were written *revelling*.

C H A P. V.

Shews how to divide Words at the End of a Line, or upon any Occasion.

D*ivision* should follow *Composition*, because Things are to be *divided* (or dissolved) as *compounded* (or constituted;) therefore I place *Division* here.

Division is a due Distribution of Words, into Syllabical Parts when need requires. Therefore,

(1) It must be into no less Part than a *Syllable*.

(2) It must be only wherethere is *necessity* for it, otherwise it is to be avoided, as being not commendable in it self. Therefore,

(3) When you come near the *End* of a *Line* in writing, contrive (if you can) to avoid *Division* by writing the last *Word* or two, *closer*. or *wider* both in themselves, and from one another, as the *Case* requires; yet not so, as to be very sensibly different from the *rest*, which is not decent. But,

(4) If notwithstanding there remains a *Space* at the *End* of the *Line*, consider whether the first *Syllable* in the following *Word* and its *Hyphen*, may be easily and fairly contain'd therein; if you find the *Syllable* but short, as (suppose) of one, two, or three *Letters* at most, and the *Space* but barely sufficient to contain it, you had better leave it blank with such a stroak (X) in it, to signify the *continuation* of the *Discourse*, than divide the *Word*; but if the *Space* be ample enough to contain a *long Syllable*, or two short ones with *Ease* and *Fairness*, together with the *Hyphen*; then write it or them with their *Hyphen*; and so of all other number of *Syllables*, taking *Care* never to write more *Syllables* therein, than what you have ample *Room* for. As suppose your *Word* is *Constraints*, and that you have written *con*, yet offer not, tho' there is some space left, to write *straints*, unless there is ample *Room* for it and its *Hyphen*; but add the *Hyphen* to *con*. and pass to the next *Line* with *straints*; yet must not you in this *Case*, put the *Mark of Continuation* that I shew'd above, because the *Hyphen* does that sufficiently: For,

(5) A *Hyphen* (that is this *Mark* (-)) must be always put after the *Part*, that remains at the *End* of the *Line*; to shew, that it is *continued* to the other *Part* in the following *Line*.

(6) Di.

(6) Dividing of Words is to be regulated by the *Ear*, not by the *Eye*; for 'tis the *Ear* that tells you the true *Number* of *Syllables* that a *Word* has, and not the *Eye*: The *Ear* does truly tell you, That *Charles*, *Jones*, *Quarles*, *stails*, &c. have but one *Syllable*, and therefore never to be divided; whereas the *Eye* seeing several *Vowels*, makes one to think otherwise, and that they are therefore divisible into several *Syllables*; as *Char-les*, *Jo-n-es*, &c. which is false.

Except only when two *Syllables* sound as one, as it happens generally when the Sound of *sh* begins the last *Syllable* of Words; as *nashon*, for *na-ti-on*, &c. See *sh*; or sometimes when the Sound of *j* (or *g*) begins a *Syllable*; as *Forjus*, for *Ge-or-gi-us*; &c. See *e* — *eo*.

Division is either of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{compound} \\ \text{or} \\ \text{simple} \end{array} \right\}$ Words.

A *Compound* is (as was said in the last Chapter) a *Word* that has receiv'd an Addition of a *Syllable* or more, either before it, or after it, or both; as *adjudge*, *judge-able*, *ad-judge able*; wherein the *Word* *judge* has receiv'd Additions.

Note, That an Addition of less than a *Syllable* makes no *Compound*, tho' it sometimes creates a *Syllable*; as in *case*, *cases*; *stage*, *stages*, &c. Therefore such are divided as *simple Words*, as *case*, *ca-ses*, *stage*, *sta-ges*, &c.

Division of a *Compound*, is a due Distribution thereof, into the Parts that it is compounded of; as of *adjudge*, to *ad*, and *judge*; *judg-able*, to *judge* and *able*, &c.

English *Compounds* are sufficiently known by the Definition; but such *Compounds* as come from the *Latine* or *Greek*, are often not discernable by such as are not *Scholars*: Therefore I must help you another Way.

All that begin with	{	ante	demi	infra	male	sub	{	which are Additions before Words; are to be divided between them and the Rest of the Word, (if possible.)
		anti	dis	inter	muni	subter		
		bene	ex	intra	post	super		
		circum	extra	intro	preter	supra		
		contra	in	magni	semi			

So are you to divide between *ab*, *ad*, *con*, *ob*, & *per*, in the Beginning of Words, and the remaining Part thereof, if the Consonant in the End of *ab*, *ad*, &c. is sounded in the same *Syllable*, with their foregoing

ing Vowel; as *ab-jure*, *ad-mire*, *con-ceive*, *dis-use*, *ob-ject*, *per-mit*.

So *a*, *de*, *di*, *e*, *pre*, *pro*, *re*, *se*, being *Additions* in the Beginning of *Compounds* that come from the *Latine*, are constantly to be divided between them and the *Rest* of the *Word*, if their *Vowel* does not sound short with the following *Consonant*; yea, tho' it so sounds short in *de*, *pre*, *pro*, *re*, before *r*, as in *de-ference*, *pre-ference*, *pro-fit*, *reference*, &c. wherein the *f* is sounded short with the foregoing *Vowel*, yet are the *Words* to be divided at *de*, *pre*, *pro*, *re*, in this *Case*.

There are some other *Latine Compounds* that are of no *Use*, but to *Scholars*, who know them.

Greek Compounds in general are of very little *Use*, but to *Scholars*, who know them; however you'll sometimes meet with long and unusual *Words*, that begin with *amphi*, *ana*, *apo*, *anti*, *auto*, *dia*, *ec*, *epi*, *homo*, *hydro*, *hyper*, *hypo*, *meta*, *panta*, *para*, *peri*, *syl*, *sym*, *syn*, and *ys*; which you must (if possible) divide between them and the remaining *Part* of the *Word*.

Except only the *Sound* of *fil*, *sim*, *sin*, *sif*, in notorious and common *English Words*; whereas the other are *Words* seldom used, and generally of a longer *Size*, as *Syllogism*, *Symbolical*, &c.

Note, That all the *Rules* of *Compounds* are *Exceptions* to, and always over-rule the *Rules* of the *Division* of *simple Words*, which you must observe, and caused me to speak of the *Division* of *Compounds* in the first *Place*.

Note, That when you have *two Additions* together, *before*, or *after* a *Word*, it is better to divide it between the outmost *Addition* and the rest of the *Word*: so *non* and *con* are *Additions* before *formist* in *non-conformist*, and you had better divide it after *non*, than *con*; that is, as *non-conformist*, than *noncon-formist*. So *resistless-ly* is better so divided, than as *resist-less-ly*; so is *vitious-ly*, than *viti-ously*, &c.

Note, That in *Division* of *Compounds*, every *Part* must carry along with it what it brought; as *abate*, *abate-ment*; *state*, *state-ly*. Except it be when added *s* makes a new *Syllable*; as *ace*, *aces*, &c. but such are not *Compounds* (as was said.)

Note, That if you divide any of the *compounding Parts* within themselves, it is a *Division* of a *simple Word*, and therefore regulated by the *Division* of *simple Words*; which we are going to shew.

S

Division

Division of simple Words.

A SIMPLE WORD is such, as has not receiv'd the Addition of a Syllable, or more, either before, or after it; as *abide*, *abides*; *agree*, *agrees*; *amaze*, *amazes*; for only *s* is added to *amaze*, tho' it creates a Syllable in *a-ma-zes*. So it is when *d*, *r*, *st*, *t*, *th*, are added to Words, they are divided as simple Words; as *love*, *loved*; *base*, *base-r*, *basest*, &c. But 'tis otherwise when a Syllable is added; as *gird*, *gird-ed*, *gird-er*, *gird-eth*, &c. for then it is divided as a Compound, as you see.

DIVISION OF SIMPLE WORDS, is a due Distribution thereof, into the Syllables they consist of. Therefore you must always divide where the Sound of a Syllable ends; as in *a-bo-mi-na-ble*, &c.

(1) When the Sound of a Syllable ends at a Vowel, you can never err, if you divide the Word immediately after that Vowel, neither in Compound, nor simple Words.

Except there are two Vowels together, and the last silent; as in *endeavour*, &c. of which the Dialogue must inform you.

(2) Always divide between two Consonants of the same Sort; as in *better*, *let-ter*, *set-ting*, *sit-ting*, &c.

Except it be in Compounds, when the first Part brings both along with it; as in *sell*, *sell-ing*, &c. yet is this left indifferent, and you may divide between them as in *sel-ling*, but it is not so commendable or regular.

(3) When there is but one Consonant between Vowels, it goes always with the later Vowel in Division; as in *Do-mi-ni-on*, &c. Except Compounds, when the former Part or Vowel brought the Consonant with it; as *ab-use*, *mis-use*, &c. And that *x* goes always with the former Vowel; as in *ax-el*, *ax-es*, &c.

(4) When there are several different Consonants between the Vowels, as many of the next to the later Vowel go along with it in Division, as will begin an English Word or Syllable; and the rest (if any) go with the former Vowel; as in *a-stray*, *a-fraid*, *con-sta-ble*, *con-strain*, *part-ner*, &c. Except the overruling Compounds alter the Case, as it often happens; as in *fast-ing*, *wast-er*, *ob-lation*, *dis-tention*, *dis-pose*, &c.

(1) Except also *gh*, which always goes with the former Vowel; as in *laugh-ing*, *daugh-ter*, &c.

(2) Except *w*, or the first Consonant in *dw gh, gn, sm, sn, sw, tw*, is sounded with the first Vowel; for then you divide between the two Consonants; as in *dow-er*, *pow-er*, &c. *Ed-win*, *shep-herd*, *mag-nitude*, *cap-sif-ual*, *pos-net*, &c.

(3) Ex

and Sounding Words.

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(3) Except such double or treble Consonants, as only begin foreign Words; as *bd, cn, mn, pn, ps, pt*; between which we always divide, unless both happen to come with one Part of a Compound; as in *damning, apt-ly, &c.*

(4) Except the Consonant so sticks to the foregoing Vowel, that the Word cannot be well sounded otherwise; as in *Bish-op, ug-ly.*

Note, that	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin-right: 5px;">{</div> <div> <i>au</i> that sounds in <i>aunt</i> <i>aw</i> that sounds in <i>Law</i> <i>ch</i> that sounds in <i>Cham</i> <i>ee</i> that sounds in <i>see</i> <i>ng</i> that sounds in <i>sing</i> <i>oo</i> that sounds in <i>too</i> <i>ph</i> that sounds as <i>f</i> <i>sh</i> that sounds in <i>ash</i> <i>th</i> that sounds in <i>thy</i> <i>th</i> that sounds in <i>thigh</i> </div> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin-left: 5px;">}</div> </div>	Are really such double characters, that have but simple Sounds, and therefore never to be divided, or severed, one from the other. But when those Letters have distinct Sounds, or are brought together by the several Parts of Compounds, they are always to be severed, or divided one from the other.
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As are	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin-right: 5px;">{</div> <div> <i>e</i> and <i>e</i> in <i>re-enter</i> <i>n</i> and <i>g</i> in <i>con-gregation</i> <i>o</i> and <i>o</i> in <i>co-operate</i> <i>p</i> and <i>b</i> in <i>shep-herd</i> <i>f</i> and <i>b</i> in <i>houf-bold</i> <i>t</i> and <i>b</i> in <i>priest-hood</i> </div> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin-left: 5px;">}</div> </div>	But of the distinct Sound of <i>a</i> and <i>u</i> , <i>a</i> and <i>w</i> , <i>c</i> and <i>b</i> coming together, there is no Instance.
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☞ Note, That when you are to spell Words, Syllable by Syllable, as in learning to read, or the like, you must exactly observe to distinguish Syllables from Syllables, as you are directed by the Rules of Division; which if Beginners were constantly taught to do, it would afterward the better enable them to divide Words rightly, and yet be no greater Trouble to them than to spell, or set Syllables falsely together

The double Consonants, that will begin an English Word or Syllable are these,

<i>bl, br.</i> <i>ch, cl, cr.</i> <i>dr, dw.</i> <i>fl, fr.</i>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin-right: 5px;">{</div> <div> <i>gh, gl, gn, gr, gu.</i> <i>kl, kn.</i> <i>ph, pl, pr.</i> <i>qu.</i> </div> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin-left: 5px;">}</div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin-right: 5px;">{</div> <div> <i>rh.</i> <i>sc, sh, sk, sl, sm, sn, sp, sq, st, sw.</i> <i>th, tr, tw.</i> <i>wh, wr.</i> </div> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin-left: 5px;">}</div> </div>
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The *treble Consonants* that begin *English Words* are *scr, shr, skr, spl, spr, squ, str, thr, thw*; and the *foraigh* used in *English* are, *chr, phl, pbr, sch, spb*; which really have but the Sound of two simple Letters; for *cb* and *ph* have only the Sound of *k* and *f*.

CHAP. VI.

Shews when you are to write 2 Consonants of the same Sort together, and when not.

THESE ten Consonants that sounds as *s*, as in *acid, cell, &c.* }
 never { *g* that sounds as *g*, in *age, frigid, &c.* }
 double; viz. *b, j, k, q, v, w, x, y.* —

Except it happens that the Parts of *Compounds* bring them to meet together; as in *with hold, &c.* which very seldom happens, and is easily known when 'tis so.

Consonants never double.

(I.) When the Vowel that goes before it sounds long, or without the following Consonant in the Word concern'd, or any other of like Sound and Signification. Therefore tho' in *vic* in *vic-ar*, *fel* in *fel-on*, *im* in *im-age*, not in *not-able*, the Vowel is sounded short with the following Consonant; yet does not the Consonant double, because we may sound *vi*, in *vi-carious*, *fe* in *fe-lonious*, *i* in *i-maginary*, *no* in *note*, long; which are Words of like Sound and Signification with the former.

(II.) After two Vowels in the same Syllable; tho' but one Vowel is sounded, and that short also; as in *jealous, pleasant, pheasant, couple, double, &c.*

Except *f*, which doubles whensoever the Vowel before it sounds short with it; as in *feoff, feoffee, Feoffrey, &c.* Except *gb* or *ph* be written for the Sound of *f*. See *f* — *gb*; *f* — *ph*.

(III.) Before, or after another Consonant (tho' they doubled before;); as in *all, al-wais; well, wel-come, &c.*

(1.) Except, where *Compounds* bring the same Letters to meet; as in *ab-breviate, ab-bridge, ac-clamation, at-tribute, as-swage, dis-spirit, dis-swade, mis-spend, &c.* But *trans* loses its *s* in this Case; as in *trans-cend, transcribe, transpire, &c.*

(2.) Ex-

(2.) Except it be before *le*, that sounds *ül* in the *End of Words*; as in *babble*, *bibble*, *fiddle*, *gaggle*, where the *Consonant* always doubles, if it sounds short with the foregoing *Vowel*; unless it be after *two Vowels*, as in *couple*, *double*, &c. or the Sound of *kk*, which is always written *ck*, as in *fickle*, *pickle*, &c.

(3.) Except also a few that come from the *Greek*, when an *b* follows; as *catarrh*, *Bacchus*, *Diarrhea*, *gonorrhoea*, *hemorrhage*, *hemorrhoids*, *Matthew*, *Matthias*, *Myrrh*, *Pyrrhus*, *sapphick*, *sapphire*.

IV. When the *Parts of Compounds* bring but one *Consonant* of a *Sort* at their meeting, tho' it may sound short with the foregoing *Vowel*; as in *abuse*, *ad-orn*, *dis-use*, *en-act*, *in-iqulty*, *mis-use*, *per-use*, *sub-orn*, &c. or in *bene-ficence*, *de-fERENCE*, *magni-ficent*, *muni-ficence*, *omni-potent*, *pre-fERENCE*, *pro-fit*, *pro-phET*, *pro-phESy*, *re-fERENCE*; tho' all of them sound the *f* short with the foregoing *Vowel*.

V. No *Consonant* doubles, but when it sounds short with the foregoing *Vowel*. Except *gross*, and *engross*, sounded *grafe*, and *engrose*.

VI. No *Consonant* doubles in the *Beginning of Words*, but *l* in some *Welsh Names*; as *Llewellyn*, *Lloyd*, &c. or in *Llan* in the *Beginning of the Names of Places in Wales*; as in *Llandilo*, *Llangiby*, *Llantrissent*, &c. which may be better written with a single *L*.

These double in the End of Words.

(I.) *F* always doubles in the *End of Words* when it sounds short; as *cuff*, *stuff*, &c.

(1.) Except *if*, and *of possessive*, that is used before *Words*; as *fall of nuts*, the *Dog of John*; &c. but not when it signifies *away*, or *from* after *Words* (or *Verbs*) as *take off*, *throw off*, &c.

(2.) Except the Sound of *f* is written *gh*, or *ph*; which are so written you may see where *f* is written *gh* and *ph*; as in *laugh*, *gulp*, &c.

(II.) *L* doubles in the *End of all Words of one Syllable that sound short*; as *bell*, *bill*, &c. or as *all* in *ball*, *call*, *fall*, &c.

Except where *all* is written *aul*, or *awl*; which see in the *Exceptions* as written *a* in the *Dialogue*.

(III.) *L*

(III.) *L* and *r* double in the End of Words of more Syllables than one, when they sound remarkably short, and smart, as it were with a sudden stop; as in *compell*, *fulfill*, *impell*, &c. *abhor*, *demurr*, *interr*, *Navarr*, &c. The Difference between this sudden smart Sound, which causes them to double, and the other Sound, is distinctly observable in *revell* (to pull back) and *revel* (or rout, or Gaming) — in *interr* (to bury) and *enter* (to go in.)

IV. *S* doubles in the End of all Words, when it sounds short.

(1) Except in these Words of one Syllable, viz.

<i>blas</i>	<i>has</i>	<i>'t'as</i> , for it <i>has</i>	<i>thus</i> ———	<i>was</i>
<i>does</i>	<i>bis</i>	<i>this</i> ———	<i>'t'was</i> , for it <i>was</i>	<i>yes</i> .
<i>gas</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>'t'is</i> , for it <i>is</i>	<i>us</i> ———	

(2) Except it may be sounded long as well as short, in Words of two or more Syllables, for then it is written *ce*; as the Sound of *justis*, is written *justice*; *malis*, *malice*; &c. See *f* — *ce*. in the Dialogue.

(3) Except proper Names that end short in *s*; as *Bevis*, *Lewis*, *Pon-rius*, &c. unless they are common Names made proper Names; as *Cross*, *Moss*, &c. for then they observe the Rules of common Words, or common Names.

V. *Z* doubles in the End of Words that sound or may sound the last Syllable short; as *buzz*, *frizz*, *buzz*, *whizz*.

VI. Some Words of one Syllable, that begin with a Vowel, and sound short, do double the Consonant in the End thereof; as *add*, *Ann*, *ass*, *ebb*, *egg*, *err*, *ill*, *lmm*, *odd*, *off* (afore said) and no more.

VII. The following Words double the Consonant for Distinction's sake, viz.

<i>bibb</i> (breast-cloath)	<i>Dodd</i> (a name)	<i>lamm</i> (to beat)
<i>binn</i> (for bread)	<i>Farr</i> (a name)	<i>off</i> (for away)
<i>butt</i> (a vessel)	<i>gumm</i> (of trees)	<i>Putt</i> (a game)
<i>cann</i> (a vessel)	<i>hemm</i> (of garment)	<i>ramm</i> (to stuff)
<i>Carr</i> (a name)	<i>Jobb</i> (of work)	<i>summ</i> (of money)
<i>conn</i> (to learn)	<i>lacc</i> (a gumm)	<i>Webb</i> (a name)

To

To distinguish them from

bib	but	car	dod	gum	job	lamb	put	some	That signifie o- ther Things.
been	can	con	far	hem	lack	of	ram	web	

VIII. In some Welsh Names that double *n*, as *Glynn*, *Gwynn*, *Wynn*.

These double in the middle of Words.

All Consonants capable of doubling do double, when they sound short with the foregoing Vowel, and have no other different Consonant join'd with them; as better, letter, &c.

(1) Except where the foregoing Vowel may be sounded long, or without the following Consonant, either in themselves, or any other Word of like Sound and Signification; as *vi* in *vicar* may be sounded long in *vi-carious*; *i* in *image* may be sounded long in *i-maginary*; *no* in *notable* may be sounded long in *note*, *notorious*, &c. therefore the Consonant never doubles.

(2) Except those you have in the Dialogue, under the Sound of double Letters written single; as *bb*, *b*; *dd*, *d*; *ll*, *l*; *mm*, *m*; &c. where you have all that sound short with the foregoing Vowel; that are written with a single Consonant, that cannot be sounded long in themselves, or any Word of like Sound and Signification: So that these, and those Rules take in all Exceptions to the first general Rule; which Note. But to be more particular,

(1) Note, That the Consonant that sounds short alone, without another different Consonant join'd with it, in the End of Words of one Syllable, always doubles when a Vowel is added to it; as in *let*, *letteth*, *letting*; *set*, *setteth*, *setter*, *setting*, &c.

(2) Note, That a Consonant that ends Words of more than one Syllable very remarkably smart and short, is also doubled when a Vowel is added; as *admit*, *admitting*; *commit*, *committing*, &c.

CHAP. VII.

Shews when and where to write final silent *e*.

Final silent *e*, is that *e* that is silent in the End of Words; as in *abate*, *pave*, &c. or their Derivatives; as *abate-ment*, *pave-ment*, &c.

(I.) It

The New Art of Spelling.

(I.) *It is never written in the End of Words.*

After	{	a	}	In any Case whatsoever, without Exception.
		c (that sounds as k)		
		e		
		ee		
		j. for j ends no Word.		
		oo		
		w		
		x		
		y		
		g that sounds in gag		Without an u between it and the g, as <i>cinque, rogue, &c.</i>
		q		
		o but in <i>doe</i> , (a she Creature) <i>fee, roe, shoe, toe, woe.</i>		
		Any Consonant that sounds short, and cannot be sounded long, either in it self, or any Word of like Sound and Signification. Ex- cepting those you'll find otherwise in the positive Rules below.		
	Two	{ Vowels or Consonants }	{ In the same Syllable. Except those you'll find otherwise below.	

Note, That the following positive Rules, are Exceptions to the last two Rules; where they contradict one the other.

(II.) *It is always written in the End of Words,*

After	{	c (that sounds as s) _____	}	Without any <i>Exception</i> .
		g (that sounds as g in <i>age</i>) _____		
		u _____		
		i _____		Except it be in foreign Words, as <i>gemini, peccavi, Pegu, Peru, &c.</i> See <i>i — y; u, — ue.</i>
		u _____		
Except	{	(1) It is added <i>s</i> , as in <i>flies, lies, &c.</i>		
		(2) It sounds short, without another Consonant before it; as <i>as, us, ass, lass, Lewis, Titus, &c.</i>		
		(3) In such <i>Adjectives</i> as do, or may be sounded out in the End thereof; as <i>famous, impious, &c.</i>		

After

l that sounds *ul* in the End of Words; as *able, cable, &c.*
r that sounds *ur* in the End of Words; as *acre, tigre, &c.*
st ? When they sound long; as *haste, haste, (or speed,) wast,*
th (or *spend*) to *bathe, &c.*
m and *n* in *come, some, gone, done.*

After

Every single Consonant that ends a Word after a single Vowel, that sounds, or may be sounded long, either in it self, or any Word of like Sound and Signification; as *bate, date — Justice, Malice, &c.* which are sounded *Justis, Malis*; but may be sounded long. See *s—ce.* — So may *animate, intimate &c.* be sounded long, tho' generally sounded short. See *at, — ate.* So *injure, perjure, &c.* may be sounded long, tho' generally sounded short, and therefore have that *e*. See *er, — ure.* So you sound *a* in *intimation, u* in *injurious*, long; which are Words of like Sound and Signification, with *intimate* and *injure*; which tells you to write *e* after *intimate* and *injure*, according to the Rule.

Note therefore, That Words of two or more Syllables, that may be sounded *as* or *ate*; *is* or *ice*; *at* or *ate*; *ur* or *ure*; &c. that is, short and long, have *e* always after them.

(III.) Silent *e* is written in other Places of Words,

When

- (1.) A Consonant is added to such as end in silent *e*; as *bone, bones; pave, pavement; &c.*
- (2.) *Able* is added to *ce* or *ge*; as *changeable, chargeable, serviceable, &c.*
- (3.) The Consonant before silent *e* sounds with the foregoing, and not with the added Vowel; as in *here-after, moreover, there-at, &c.* which are so sounded; and not *he-rafter, mo-rover, the-rat, &c.*
- (4.) A Consonant sounds long with the foregoing Vowel in the Middle of Words; as in *Case-ment, &c.*
- (5.) A Syllable that sounds long ends in *s*, with the Sound of a Consonant before it, an *e* is written between *s* and that Consonant; as in *James, Jones, &c.*

(IV.) Silent *e* is quite lost,

When a Vowel is added to the End of the Word, that has silent *e* in any Case, but such as are said before to preserve it; as *blame, blamable; tame, tamable, &c.*

T

(V.) Si-

(V.) *Silent e is changed to sounding e,*
 When { (1.) *S is added to such as end in ce, ge, se, ze ; as face, faces ;*
cage, cages ; case, cases ; gaze, gazes ; &c.
 (2.) *R is added to such as end in gue, or que ; as cheque, che-*
quer ; rogue, roguery ; &c.

(VI.) *Silent e is changed to sounding i,*
 When *a or o* is added to such as end in *ce, ge, se, or ze ; as Phenice,*
Phenician ; grace, gracious ; &c. Except when *able* is added to *ce, or ge,*
as is afore said.

CHAP. VIII.

Shews when and where to write great (or capital) or larger
Sorts of Letters.

(I.) **I** *Personal* is always written with a great, or capital *I* ; as in
I do ; I did learn ; I went to School ; &c
Note, That the same great *I* is used in *Writing*, both for great *I Vowel,*
 and great *I Consonant ;* as in *I do, India, John, &c.*

(II.) *One great capital Letter must be written, in the Beginning of*

(I) All proper Names of { *God ; as Jehovah, &c. Angels ; as Michael, Gabriel, &c. Men*
and Women ; as James, Jane, &c. Heathenish Gods and
Goddeses ; as Diana, Mars, Venus, &c. Devils ; as Belzebub, &c.
And of all living Creatures, to which proper Names are given ;
as Dogs, Horses, Cows, &c.
Planets, Stars, and Constellations ; as Saturn, Jupiter, Sun,
Moon, Arcturus, Pleiades, Orion, Cepheus, Andromeda, &c.
The Elements (as such ;) as Fire, Air, Water, Earth.
Parts of the Earth ; as Europe, Asia, Africa, America.
Empires ; as Russia, Tartary, Turkey, &c.
Kingdoms ; as England, France, Spain, Denmark, &c.
Principalities ; as Wales, Orange, Hesse, &c. And so of all
Provinces, Dukedoms, Dioces, Counties, Deanaries, Hund-
reds, Lordships, Parishes, Forests, Parks, Seats, Chases, Ham-
lets

and Sounding Words.

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- lets, Tithings, Plains, Commons, Mountains, Hills, Valleys, Fields, Meadows, Woods; and all such Things, as have *proper Names* given to them.
- Cities, Towns, Villages; as *Oxford, Reading, Twiford, &c.* Colleges, Castles, Forts, Houses, Mills, Streets, Lanes, Alleys, and all remarkable Places in Cities and Towns; as *Jesus College, Fleet-street, Holborn, &c.*
- Seas, Gulphs, Streights, Lakes, Ponds, Sands, Bars, Rocks, Shelves, Islands, Baies, Creeks, Harbours, Capes; Points of the Compass, as *North, South, East, West, South-West, &c.* Ships, Gallies, Rivers, Brooks, Conduits, Bridges, Ferries, Fords, Reaches, Locks, Sluces, Cataracts, &c.
- (2) All Names of Months, Days; as *January, February, Sun-day, Tuesday, &c.*
- (3) Common Names of Officers, Offices, Arts, Artists, Trades, Professions, Professors, Degrees; as *Captain, Logician, Hosier, Doctor, Batchelor, &c.* Titles, Honours, Employments, Handicrafts, Sciences, Companies, Societies; and all things that have special, peculiar, or proper Names as such.
- (4) All Writings, as God, Angels, and of great or dignified Persons as such; as the Name of *Emperour, King, Prince, Duke, Marquess, Earl, Viscount, Lord, Baronet, Knight, Esquire.*
- (5) Terms of Art, as *Arch-Bishop, Bishop, Archdeacon, Chancellor, Dean, Rector, Parson, Prebendary, Vicar, Curate.*
- (6) Books, Sections, Chapters, Paragraphs, Periods, Verses in the Bible, or Poetry, Conveyances, Bills, Bonds, Letters, and all other Writings.
- (7) Nouns, Verbs, Adverbs, Pronouns, &c. in Grammar. Predicables, Predicaments, Syllogism, &c. in Logick. Metaphor, Irony, Allegory, &c. in Rhetorick. And in all the Terms of the learned Arts, and Sciences; as *Physick, Physicks, Metaphysicks, Law, &c.*

Note, That whole Words are seldom, or never written in great capital Letters in Writing, tho' very usual in Print; as in very ample Inscriptons, &c. but when we are to write Words very remarkable, we use to write them in another larger and blacker Hand, as Text-hand, or the like; and such as cannot write two Hands, do make the Letters much larger and blacker, in the same Hand, upon such Occasions.

(III.) You must write whole Words in greater, and blacker Letters than ordinary, when you write,

(1)
The
Names of

God, Jesus, &c. Whenever you would greatly honour the Name; as of great Persons, *Emperours, Kings, Dukes, Mar-queses, Earls, Viscounts, Lords, Baronets, Knights*, or indeed any one, that you are much inferior to; as *Arch-Bishops, Lord Chancellor, Lord Keeper*, and all the great Officers of State; *Admirals, Privy Councillours, Bishops*, and all such great Men, if inferior to them: Nay, 'tis handsom so to do, if you are equal to them; for 'tis a neat Token of Respect, particularly in *Com-pellations*; as when you write *My Lord, Sir*, or the like, in the *Beginning of Letters*; and in *Superscriptions*; and your own Name subscribed in *Letters*, or other *Writings*.

All great Persons, such as are mentioned above, especially in *Petitions, Dedications, Inscriptions, Epitaphs*, or in any other solemn Way of using them.

(2)
The Ti-
tles of

Books, Sections, the Word *Chapter*, and Number thereto be-
longing; as *I. II. III. IV. &c.* And *Titles of Articles, In-
terrogatories*, and of all such *Writings*; more especially the first
Word; as *Interrogatories, or Articles, &c.*

(3)
And re-
markable
Words;
as

**This is Jesus King of the Jews, or King of
Kings And Lord of Lords;** or the first Words of *Con-
veyances, Obligations*, and all considerable *Law Writings*; as
This Indenture, &c. — or **Be it known, &c.** in
Bonds, or the like; or **The eas, &c.** or the Word **Pro-
vided, or To have and to hold**, or any Word, that be-
gins a distinct Matter in those great *Law Writings*, because of
their long Lines, not otherwise distinguished into *Paragraphs*.

Note, That it is neat to write the first Word of all considerable *Wri-
tings*; as *Petitions, &c.* in such large, or distinct Letters.

Note, That if thou wilt have any Word or Sentence, very particular-
ly remarkable; you may, and 'tis convenient to write it, in such larger,
or blacker Letters, &c.

Note, That in Print, they generally put great or capital Letters, in the
Beginning of the common Names of Things, to adorn it; but that is not
yet

yet become customary in Writing, tho' it daily gains ground: So that generally speaking, it is a far greater Fault to write a *little Letter*, where a *great* or *capital Letter* should be written, than to write a great one for a little one, especially in the Names of Things, tho' they be the the common Names (as *Printers* do :) But 'tis unsufferable to write *capital Letters* in the Beginning of *Verbs*, *Adjectives*, &c. unless it be in some of the former Cases; as in the Beginning of *Writings*, *Paragraphs*, &c.

CHAP. IX.

Shews how, when, and where, to put Points (or Stops) or other significant Marks; that are not Letters.

PPOINTS or Stops are such Marks, as signify some Pause (or Stop) is to be made after Words or Sentences, for Distinction sake. Of which Sort there are six. *viz.*

1. Comma	} Whose Marks are these, viz.	[(,)] [(;)] [(:~)] [(.)] [(?)] [(!)]	Which signifies	[the least, the second; the third: the greatest. a Question? an Exclamation!	} Pause or Stop, that is used for Distinction's Sake.
2. Semicolon					
3. Colon					
4. Period					
5. Interrogation					
6. Admiration					

(1.) A Comma, or this Mark (,) is to be written after Words, or Sentences, that require the least Pause or Stop for Distinction: And therefore is to be used, or written, in the following Cases; *viz.*

(1.) After every distinct Figure of Numbers; as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 20, 30, 40, &c.

(2.) After every distinct Word of Number; as one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, ten, twenty, thirty, &c. or when the Words is added to them; as one bone, two stones, three Men, four dogs, &c.

(3.) After the bare Names of Things, or Persons, that are distinctly told; as John, Thomas, William, &c. — Sheep, Oxen, Goats, &c. — Ash, Elm, Oak, &c. — And so of Herbs, Stones, Metals, &c.

(4.) After every the least distinct Sentence, that is Part of a more perfect one; as I will go, and —

(II.) A Semicolon, or this Mark (;) is to be written, when the Sense is a little more perfect; as I will go, and buy Paper; that —

(III.) A

The New Art of Spelling.

(III.) A Colon, or this Mark (:) is to be written when the Sence is perfect, yet is not the whole Sence or Period ended; as *I will go, and buy Paper; that I may write my Task:* Otherwise —

(IV.) A Period, or this Mark (.) is to be written, when the Sence is fully, and compleatly ended; as *I will go, and buy Paper; that I may write my Task:* Otherwise *I shall be whipt.* Which Sentence regularly takes in, all the four Sorts of Points, or Stops.

Note, That if you had made a full End, and written no farther than the Word *Task*, having no more to say, it should have a Period, or full stop as this (.) after it; because you there put an End or Period to what you had to write: For that single Point or (.) must be always written at the End of every compleat Sentence, Verse in the Bible, Prayer, Paragraph, or any such Thing.

It is also written after a Part of a Word, when you use no more of it; or a single Figure, as Chap. V. (or 5.) where the Point or Mark call'd Period is used after Chap. V. and 5.

(V.) A Mark of Interrogation, or this Mark (?) is to be written at the End of every Question, instead of other Points; as *How do you thrive? What is become of your Brother? Do you keep School, &c.*

(VI.) A Mark of Exclamation, or Admiration, or this Mark (!) is to be written after any sudden Exclamation; or any Word, or Words, used upon Wonder, Rapture, Surprise, or Startle; as *good God! O God! great are thy Works! happy Man! &c.*

The second Sort of written Marks, that are not Letters, are directive for other Uses, which are in all fourteen,

viz. { Seven that are more } useful.
 { Seven that are less }

The seven, that are more useful are these, *viz.*

<p>1. Parenthesis, } whose 2. Hyphen, } Marks { (.) 3. Continuation } are { - or Synecchia, } these, { or ~</p>	<p>4. Apostrophe, } whose 5. Caret, } Marks { ^ 6. Quotation, } are { " " 7. Asterism, } these, { * or +</p>
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(I.) A Parenthesis is used to include a Word, or Words, that are added by the by for better Illustration, or some such Reason; without which, the Sentence is otherwise perfect, and compleat Sence. As *we (that we say not you) should be ashamed, &c.* — wherein soever any is bold
(I speak

(I speak foolish) *I am bold also* — But (which becometh Women professing Godliness) *with good Works, &c.* where you see the Words that are written in different Characters or Letters, and included between the two half Circles, or Parenthesis, may be omitted, and yet the Sence remain perfect.

(II.) A Hyphen, or this Mark (-) is to be added after every Part of a Word, that is left at the End of any Line, as you may see in any Printed Book; or whenever I divide a Word, carrying some Part of it to the Beginning of the following Line: Or when a Word is made of two or more other compleat Words, as *Common-wealth, safe-guard, Door-keeper, &c.*

(III.) Synecchia, or Mark of Continuation, which is this (~) or this (~) is used at the End of a Line, when you do not divide the Word, and some Space more than ordinary left blank at the End of the Line to signify, that the Sence is continued in the following Line; because the next Syllable is too long to be written there, or the like. Or one, two, three, or more of them are used, when a Blank has been left to put in some Words, and the Words will not fill it, then it is fill'd with those Strokes or Marks; as *I John Smith* do promise to pay to

the Sum of in Part, &c. But afterward the Words will not fill the Blank; as *I John Smith of Reading* do promise to pay to *John Sharp of Windsor* the Sum of Ten Pound in Part, &c.

(IV.) An Apostrophe or this Mark (') is to be put over the Place where you left out a Letter, not by mistake, but when it was lawful to leave out the Letter; as it is, and also neat, when a Word may be sounded either as one, or two Syllables, to have it sounded only as one; as *us'd*; *loved*, *lov'd*; and the like; or in Poetry to say, or write *ev'ry* for every; *slav'ry*, for slavery; *reck'ning*, for reckoning; *trav'ling*, for travelling; *th'Oats*, for the Oats; *'tis*, for it is; *'twas*, for it was; &c.

(V.) A Caret, or (^) is to be set under the Line, so that its upper Point may shew where any Letter or Letters, Word, or Words, &c. are to come in to be read when left out, interlin'd, or left in the Margin for that End; as,

Church
I went to ^ in a Coach; where *Church* being left out, the Caret shews it must be read, between *to* and *in*.

(VI.) A Quotation Mark, or (") is us'd when you quote any Thing out of another Book, and repeat the very Words as *St. Paul*, saying, " *But the Fruit of the Spirit is Love, Joy, Peace, Long suffering, Gentle-*
ness,

"*ness*, *Goodness*, *Faith*, &c. against such there is no Law: It is to be put just before the Words begin, as in our Case before. (But) and over against every Line in the left Hand Margin, as long as the Quotation lasts, as you see over against those Words of St. Paul, at the Beginning of every Line in the Margin; putting a black Line under it all.

(VII.) An *Asterism*, or (* or +) is used to note any Thing that you have a Mind to remark, or remember; and in the Bibles when you refer to any Thing to be compared with another: But in this last Case, it is scarce ever used in Writing, which is our *Business*.

Note, That a black Line is also commonly used under the Line, to mark any Words upon almost any account that you would have them noted; or if you write to be printed, to have them put in *Italick Character*.

Note, That a great Cross is drawn over Writings, to signify that it is struck out; or a Bill, Book Debt, or any such Thing is paid, and now of no Effect.

The seven less useful Marks for Direction are these.

Obelus,	} whole Mark is	† Which is a Mark of Reference to the Margin.
Separation,		= Which was formerly where a Hyphen is now used, to signify Division, or Separation.
Index,		☞ Which is to point at any remarkable Thing.
Crochet,		[] Which is used to include remarkable Matter.
Section,		§ Which is used to signify a Portion of some larger Writing, as a Chapter is a Section of a Book, &c. Some divide their Books to Sections, some to Chapters.
Parallel,		Which is used to signify parallel Places in Scripture.
Paragraph,		¶ Which is a Mark of a distinct Period, that has no Dependence upon what goes before.

FINIS.